The Quincy Whig.

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The Weekly Whig.
—AND—
REPUBLICAN.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1868.

POETRY.

(Written for the Quincy Whig.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

BY MRS. I. FOGG.

Oh, who will dare to think of strife,
Or speak of war again;
To sound the war-blast o'er the land,
Or fan the fiery flame?
Chorus—"Let us have *peace*:" we love it well;
For this our father's died;
For this our loved ones fought and fell;
For this we long have sighed.

Shall treason rise again to rule
The land we love so dear?
Or shall usurping power compel
The loyal heart to fear?
Chorus—"Let us have peace," etc.

Shall hands defiled, our standard raise,
Our blood bought banner stain?
Shall cries of mangled thousands swell
Each passing breeze again?
Chorus—"Let us have peace," etc.

"Oh, give us peace to heal our wounds,"
Our mourning country cries;
"*Let us have peace.*" 'Tis Grant that speaks,
And countless echoes rise.
Chorus—"Let us have peace," etc.

And we whose sons have bled and died,
For victories fought and won,
Oh, shall we not, in humble pride,
Proclaim the peace our own?
Chorus—Oh, give us peace; we love it well;
For peace our fathers died;
For peace our loved ones fought and fell;
For peace we long have sighed.

The Dead Colonel in the Blue.

BY REV. GEORGE D. WILDER.

1.

Out where the murky night
Closed o'er the waning fight,
Just there we found him; about him the blue;
Pale the dim lantern's beam;
Still, there the crimson stream
Told how he fell; ah! the brave heart and true!

2.

Fold the coat round him
Here where ye found him;
Turn the sod over and bid him adieu.
Lift up brief prayer to God,
Where the torn column trod;
This is "God's Acre" for brave hearts and true.

3.

Blood-stained and tattered?
Ah! nothing is mattered
When through the shot streamed the battle-line blue;
Honored in story,
Fold it for glory,
Leave it about him the brave heart and true.

4

Red? Yes, the bayonet
Stamps there its pathway yet;
While! Ah, the pallid brow, wrapped in the blue!
Yet these, his country's sign,
Well may the hues combine,
When sleeps in glory the brave heart and true.

5

Fold the coat round him,
Just where ye found him;
Drop the tear, comrades, and bid him adieu:
Dear be his name and fame,
His be the high acclaim,
When sounds the roll-call of brave hearts and true

6.

"*Attention!*" The quick step;
Firm now the quivering lip;
"*Forward March!*" On for the red, white and blue,
Think of his gallant lead,
His be your mien and deed:
Farewell the Colonel! Brave heart and true!

TRIFLES.

Cleopatra was a woman of Marc.

Men of note—Music teachers.

Motto for the married—never despair.

The glass of fashion — Saratoga spring water.

What can you not name without breaking it? Silence.

Why is Eliza's father like Satan? Because he is the father of 'Lize.

When a little love leads to marriage, it may be said that mite makes rite.

What more natural than that sentimental young ladies, when they get married, should cease to be pensive and get expensive?

Solomon was undoubtedly right in saying that a double-minded man is unstable in all his ways; but we fear a half-minded one is no better.

Moral for Ladies.—When your husbands mean to be good, let them have their own way, and don't always refuse even the latch key.

The profession of a parson is said to be sooner learned than that of a physician, because it is so much easier to preach than to practice.

A morose bachelor declares the strongest bond of marriage is the principle that misery loves company.

We like to see a farmer increase the growth of useful plants and shrubs around his house, but do not like to see him use rails, poles and boards to prop a gate with.

Lady Margaret Herbert asked somebody for a pretty pattern for a night-cap. "Well," said the person, "what signifies the pattern of a night cap?" "Oh, child," said she, you know *in case of fire!*"

Among the gifts of a newly married pair at a town in New Jersey, the other evening, was a broom sent to the lady, accompanied with the following sentiment:

"This trifling gift accept from me,
Its use I would commend;
In sunshine use the brushy part,
In storms the other end."

The young lady who sang, "I wish somebody would come," has had her desire gratified. Eleven country cousins have arrived and intend to stay all summer.

A Connecticut paper says there are many good people in that State who can see the iniquity of raising tobacco at eight cents a pound who can discover nothing wrong in it at all when it is seventy-five cents a pound.

"Why did you leave your last place?" inquired a young housekeeper about to engage a new servant. "Why, you see, ma'am," replied the applicant, "I was too good looking, and when I opened the door folks took me for the Missus."

A provincial visitor at the Leeds Art Exhibition is pictured thus by Punch: "I've heeard as the paint on some o' these yere picters come to a matter o' fi' pounds sometimes, let alone a man's time a lavin' of it on.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

The representations of Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, in his letter to the President asking for the aid of troops to preserve the peace and enforce the laws in that State, are such as may well excite the gravest apprehensions of loyal men. The District Attorney of the Eighth Judicial Circuit (whose letter has been forwarded with others to Washington) writes that the most atrocious outrages are being almost daily perpetrated in the northern portion of the State. Men, women and children, it is alleged, have been murdered in the Parish of St. Landry by bands of armed men, who are permitted to remain unmolested. The Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit dare not go to the Parish of Franklin to hold court unless protected by the military, and he is not obnoxious on account either of politics or Northern birth, being a lifelong citizen of the State, and having been opposed to the new Constitution. The Sheriff of the same Parish—a Democrat in politics—has been compelled to resign his office, confessing his inability to make arrests or discharge his duties on account of the existing state of affairs. In many other Parishes the condition of things is represented to be equally desperate, and lawlessness and anarchy seem to threaten many of the country districts in consequence of the defiant attitude assumed by the rebel opponents of reconstruction. Governor Warmoth expresses the opinion "that one hundred and fifty men have been murdered in Louisiana in the last month and a half," and, although this estimate would seem extravagant, he states that "letters of the most reliable character fully confirm it." He adds:

There seems to be a settled determination on the part of those men who adhered to the rebellion to either kill or drive away Union white men and leading colored men, so as to be able to terrify the masses of the colored population into voting as they shall dictate. There is a secret organizing throughout the State as the "K. W. C.," the full details of which, the questions, oaths, etc., Col. Dean will explain to you. It is founded for the purpose of placing and keeping the colored people in a condition of inferiority, and with a view to this end it contemplates and designs the precipitation of a conflict between the two races. Many prominent citizens of the State are leaders in it. Members are sworn in the most binding oaths to carry out the purposes of the organization at all costs and hazards and sacrifices, and by measures no matter how desperate, that their leaders may adopt. It has now transpired that the mob which threatened the Legislature some weeks since were only prevented from re-enacting the scene of the 30th of July, 1866, by the presence of United States troops.

It was a deliberate determination of this secret organization to assassinate the Lieutenant-Governor and Speaker of the House of Representatives for having decided questions preliminary to the organization of the General Assembly in a manner obnoxious to them. There are military organizations on foot in this city under the auspices of this secret organization. They drill openly in our streets at night, or in halls, easily to be seen. In short, I fully believe that there is meditated a bloody revolution, certainly the fruit of which would be a long continued, if not hopeless, confusion and disaster and ruin to the State.

Startling as these statements are—and they are all the more so, as they come from the highest officer in the State—they are sustained by testimony coming from other sources. A correspondent of the New Orleans *Republican* of the 5th inst., states that a very prominent Catholic priest—belonging to a class who are more intimately acquainted with the feelings and sentiments of the people than almost any other—recently said, "that something dreadful was going to happen in about two weeks; that the Democrats were all organizing for a massacre of the Radicals, especially the leading ones; that their plans were all concocted in secret klans by desperate men, acting under the advice of a few of the leading spirits of the Democratic party outside of these klans; that already men had been singled out by name, their places of residence ascertained, and committees of one or more selected to take the life of each." This doubtless has reference to the same scheme alluded to by Gov. Warmoth. The same correspondent, in further explanation of the movement and the plan of its managers, says:

This matter of the contemplated murder of leading Republicans and if possible of the mass of the Republican voters, white men and colored, is no longer doubtful. The thing is in the air, on the streets, around the dinner tables, everywhere, and every Republican in the city, men, women, and children, should quietly prepare. * * * * * * The clergyman to whom I refer said another noteworthy thing. He said that the riot contemplated on this occasion was to be at the instigation of black men, who were to be put forward to the front as Democrats, and so trained as to incite a small row, which should assume such proportions as would draw a vast crowd, and that then certain signals would be given to the Democrats, and their Kuklux agencies, to pitch in under the pretence of quelling a riot instigated by colored men against colored men. This is the plan:

The Washington *Chronicle* commenting upon this communication editorially, makes the following significant statement:

The facts therein stated are known to be true *by the Federal authorities in this city*, and substantiate all that Governor Warmoth has said in his application to the President for troops, and confirming the worst fears as to the secret intentions of the rebels.

We have no disposition to overestimate the importance of the testimony of this character, or to do injustice, in any degree, to the ex-rebel population of the Southern States, but the condition of affairs evidently calls for the prompt and firm interference of the Government. The spirit manifested by the rebel leaders during the past few weeks—especially since the Democratic convention and nominations in New York—have been calculated to encourage precisely what is here described. Indeed, the acts threatened may be regarded as the natural and inevitable fruits of the teachings of Democratic leaders, and especially in harmony with the sentiments of Seymour's and Blair's letters of acceptance. If such results, however, follow the nomina-

OUR MISSOURI RAILROAD CONNECTIONS.

We publish elsewhere an article from the Canton (Mo.) *Press*, detailing the result of a visit by President Davis, of the Mississippi and Missouri Air-Line Railroad, to Scotland and the adjoining counties of Northeast Missouri, in connection with railroad business. The interest manifested by the people in the prosecution of the work is of the most lively character, and movements are already on foot in several townships to vote township subscriptions in addition to those already voted by counties, which will materially increase the capital stock. President Davis has further been authorized by vote of the Board of Directors to advertise for the letting of the bridging, tieing, culverting and grading of the road from West Quincy to Memphis, and for the grading from Memphis to the junction with the North Missouri Road, proposals to be opened at the office of the Company, at Canton, on the 22d inst.

The subscription of the city of Quincy, which has now been put in an available form, added to the corporate subscriptions of the counties along the line, have evidently put the enterprise fairly "on its feet," and there is every reason to anticipate that before the first of January next, we shall be placed in railroad communication with the rich counties of Northeast Missouri. Self-interest will impel the citizens of the northern tier of counties beyond the North Missouri Road, to urge the extension of the line westward, so that its ultimate completion to the Missouri river and still farther to the west, may be regarded merely as a question of time.

This enterprise, however, is but a part of the railroad system which is destined to place Quincy in intimate communication with the interior of Missouri and the regions farther westward. There is an almost equally pressing demand for prompt communication, in a southwesterly direction, with the counties on both sides of the Missouri river, and with Southeastern Kansas, which will go on increasing as time advances, and the effort to meet which cannot be long delayed. With these demands fully met—as they eventually must be by the capital and enterprise of the country—Quincy will occupy a position as regards its wholesale and retail trade, scarcely inferior to any other city in the Mississippi Valley. Therefore, let us push on our Missouri railroad system.

A LETTER received in this city from Gen. H. G. Wright, now on duty in New York city, who is one of a committee of three appointed to take charge of the fund contributed by the Sixth Corps for a monument to Gen. Sedgwick, and to make all arrangements for the erection of the monument, &c., states that the amount already contributed—some $13,000—is amply sufficient for the purpose, no further contributions being desired. The monument is to consist of a bronze portrait statue of Gen. Sedgewick, mounted on a granite pedestal, with suitable inscriptions and embellishments. The statue, by Mr. Launt Thompson, of New York, is constructed of metal donated by Congress,—being cannon captured during the war. It is to be six feet high, draped in the "war uniform" of a Major General—that is, frock coat, with shoulder straps, sword, sash and belt, the sword being held in front with point of scabbard on the ground and hands resting on the hilt. The monument is expected to be in readiness for inauguration at West Point, where it is to be placed, by October next, when "all Sixth Corps people particularly, and all of the war army generally, will be invited to take part."

Gen. Sedgewick was killed at Spotsylvania, Va., during the campaign of the Wilderness. He was succeeded in command of the Sixth Corps by Gen. Wright, who continued in that command until the disbandment of the Corps at the close of the war.

HARPER'S WEEKLY for the current week, as usual, is effective in political illustrations from the inimitable pencil of Nast. In one, a long train of railroad cars, representing the different States of the Union, and drawn by two locomotives respectively bearing the names of "Grant" and "Colfax," approaches the national Capitol, while in the back-ground the heavens are

THE HOPE OF THE DEMOCRACY.

There is no longer room for doubt that the leaders of the rebel Democracy of the South, notwithstanding their opposition to impartial suffrage and their bitter hatred and jealousy of the negro as a class, base all their hopes of success in the approaching election, upon their ability to manipulate and control the colored vote of the Southern States in such a way as to secure a majority for the Democratic candidates. To this end there is evidence that they are already busily at work endeavoring by solicitation, persuasion, cajolery, intimidation or bribery, to induce the freedmen to identify themselves with the Democratic party. Southern correspondents and newspapers say that leading Conservative politicians are devoting their time largely to encouraging the organization of colored Democratic clubs; colored men of influence are urged or hired to participate as speakers in Democratic meetings, and are given places upon the same stand with white orators who seem no longer to have any of those fears of "negro equality" which used to torment them so much, and whose olfactories can no longer detect anything offensive in the odor of a negro, provided only that he is ready to vote the Democratic ticket.

The object of all this is perfectly apparent. Wade Hampton, who was a member of the Committee on Resolutions in the New York Convention, and who boasts the authorship of the resolution declaring the Reconstruction Acts of Congress "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void," by way of preparing for the overthrow of the existing State Governments in the South, has announced that the colored vote must be controlled by "starvation" or otherwise, and the following resolution adopted by a Democratic Club at Washington, N. C., is in significant harmony with this policy:

"We, the undersigned, do mutually agree that, in the employment of mechanics and laborers, we will in all cases give preference to members, of the Democratic or Conservative party, who have in their possession, and present to us, evidence of such membership; and that when we have once employed them under the assurance that they are members of a Democratic or Conservative association, if afterwards they should desert their party and unite with the Radical party, then, in that event, we pledge ourselves that we will give such as so desert and prove false to their assurances no employment whatever, under any circumstances, except in cases of most urgent necessity. We furthermore agree that this shall be binding from and after the expiration of the several terms of employment of mechanics and laborers now entered into by us."

The above is echoed by the following official order from Albert Pike (ex-rebel General), President of the Central Democratic Club at Memphis, which we find published in the Memphis *Appeal:*

"The members of the Democratic Club of colored men can obtain from the President of the Central Club cards that cannot be counterfeited, recommending them for employment to conservatives. No others need apply. We hope that hereafter, when any Democrat desires to employ a colored man in any capacity he will *ask to see his card, and if none is produced, will refuse to employ him*. To employ those who have none will be *to give aid and comfort to the enemy*. Members of the club desiring cards will please procure certificates of membership from the Secretary. The Committee of the Central Club, appointed to register the names of colored men needing employment or relief, and to procure either for them, consists of Martin Kelley, D. Danbury, and Thos. C. Smith. To the Committee, which is a permanent one, colored men holding cards, and needing work or relief, will apply and be registered. To the same Committee it is hoped that those Democrats who want to employ colored men will apply. ALBERT PIKE,
President Central Democratic Club.
August 7, 1868.

Here we have the policy of the party in the South fully displayed. To supplement this we need only allude to the reports by Southern correspondents and newspapers of "free barbecues," the organization of "colored conservative clubs," and other devices to lead the freedmen into the Democratic ranks. And the party leaders boast not only that they have, in this way, insured the success of their ticket in Georgia, but even in South Carolina, also; and they seem to be extending their operations to Alabama, Louisiana, North Carolina, Tennessee and other Southern States, based upon promises of "impartial suffrage, irrespective of race or color? Appeals are made directly to colored men to aid in this movement, and those who consent to do so, are flattered by being allowed to fill prominent places at their meetings, or are influenced by direct bribery.

While we doubt the success of this scheme, in the face of the persistent efforts of the rebel population of the Southern States to keep the negro in a state of slavery and, more recently, their attempts to defeat all plans of reconstruction which secured his freedom beyond recall, we refer to it for the purpose of showing to Republicans the point at which our enemies are directing their strongest attack, and to Democrats the change which has come over the spirit of their leaders and the double-faced character of their party. Whether destined to be

WAS ABRAHAM LINCOLN A TRAITOR?

However inconsistent, it is probably not to be wondered at that those who denounced President Lincoln, for four years, as a tyrant and usurper because he made war on a treasonable rebellion, should now attempt to show that he was insincere in his policy for putting down the rebellion, and was himself engaged in a secret attempt to defeat it.

The Quincy *Herald*, after repeating its oft told story that General Singleton was sent by President Lincoln to Richmond as a peace commissioner, says:

His (Singleton's) mission was partially successful, and would have been entirely so, *had not the rebel army under Lee been forced to surrender*, and President Lincoln afterwards had been murdered.

We are not disposed to deny that Gen. Singleton may have had some object in visiting Richmond which was circumvented by the triumph of our arms. But what sane man believes that President Lincoln was engaged in a scheme which was defeated by the capture of Richmond and the "surrender of Lee's army—the very result towards the accomplishment of which the power of the Government had been directed for four years? Neither Wilkes Booth, who assassinated him, nor any other Copperhead or rebel who rejoiced over his death, believed that he had any schemes hostile to the success of the Union arms, else his life would have been spared. Certainly no loyal man who never doubted, while he lived, the fidelity of Abraham Lincoln to the cause for which he gave up his life, can now believe so slanderous an imputation upon his memory, coming from those who traduced him up to the moment when the tomb closed over his lifeless remains.

OUR MEXICAN POLICY.

A Washington dispatch states that Gen. Rosecrans, the newly appointed Minister to Mexico, previous to his departure from Washington, received instructions which look to an early protectorate of Mexico. Exactly what evidence this report is based upon is not stated, but it is added on the same authority, that the occupation and possession of all the northern Provinces of Mexico by our Government will take place at no distant day. Secretary Seward it is alleged has had a decided policy of this character urged upon him at various times since Lee's surrender, and of late, also, by Mr. Johnson, but he has constantly insisted that our relations with Mexico should be arranged by less decided instructions, and by those which only contemplated diplomatic correspondence. He now, it is claimed, yields the point so far, at least, as to have it understood that Gen. Rosecrans will indicate this as our future policy, and communicate the same to the Mexican Government at an early day.

This intelligence, from whatever source it may emanate, is evidently calculated to embarrass our relations with Mexico, if not provoke the jealousy and hostility of other powers. Mr. Seward's passion for territorial acquisition is well known, but it is doubtful whether he is so far blinded by it as to imperil the peace of the country for a result that is of very doubtful value. If there were any reasons for assuming a protectorate, over Mexico, they existed in even greater force two or three years ago than now; and at the present time, it could only be justified by the appeal of the Mexican Government itself.

IT is a somewhat singular fact, in connection with the speeches of colored political orators in the Southern States, as published in the Democratic papers, that, while those who deliver Democratic speeches generally appear to speak as good English as Wade Hampton and Judge Campbell, with whom they spoke, the speeches of the Radicals, as they appear in the same papers, are marked by the negro pronunciation. It is pretty evident that the speeches of the Conservative negroes were either made for them by whites, or carefully corrected for them after delivery, while the blemishes in the Radical speeches have been exaggerated. At all events, the Copperhead leaders in the South, with all their bitterness against the negro, are not only giving us illustrations of "negro equality" of the most decided character, but are also zealously engaged in furnishing arguments to overthrow their favorite dogma that the negro is incapable of intellectual

THADDEUS STEVENS.

Last Hours of the Distinguished Radical Leader---His Opinions on Political Affairs and Public Men---Scenes at the Death-Bed---Baptismal Rites by Sisters of Charity.

Washington (Aug. 12) Correspondence Chicago Times.

Since the adjournment of Congress, on the 22d of July, Mr. Stevens has been in declining health,—one day quite cheerful and feeling quite well, while the next he would be feeble and depressed in spirit. A few days after the adjournment, he was attacked with a diarrhœa, from which, although a slight check was effected, he had never entirely recovered. At short intervals, during the past week, he was able to sit up in his room, but had not, since Sunday week, been able to leave his apartment.

Last Sunday morning there were evident signs of a serious change for the worse. He then became exceedingly feeble, and showed a marked indisposition to engage in conversation,—from which time all visits of strangers and others not connected with the family, have been prohibited.

On Monday and Tuesday he scarcely spoke to any one, and most of the time lay with his hands crossed and eyes closed, as if asleep; the only signs he gave of being awake at these times being feeble murmurings and slight raising and falling of the hands. On Monday he expressed much anxiety in regard to the state of the country, induced mainly, perhaps, by the current reports of apprehended troubles in Louisiana, and trusted that Mr. Johnson might abstain from any measure of a character calculated to disturb the public tranquility, and hoped that no necessity might arise for the reassembling of Congress in September.

Yesterday his condition did not seem to be much better, though it did not appear to be, to him, such an effort to talk. On the occasion when his housekeeper came in, after a brief absence, she found him manifesting some little impatience, and begged him not fret over his condition. To this remark he replied, as if construing his meaning to be that she thought he would meet his fate calmly: "Yea, it is true there can be no use in worrying over it."

HIS OPINIONS UPON POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC MEN.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, one of his distant relations, Simon Stevens, a New York lawyer, came into his room, after a business visit to Attorney-General Evarts, and sitting by the dying man, conversed with him for nearly an hour. Mr. Simon Stevens then informed him that he had just left Mr. Evarts, and that the latter had informed him of the purport of his opinion on the Rollins case, and that it was in effect that Rollins' resignation could not be accepted. To this Mr. Stevens replied, "I believe Mr. Evarts is not only a sound lawyer, but a statesman, who will advise the President so to act as to administer the law in a manner that will avoid the necessity of Congress meeting in September." "If he does," he continued, "I shall feel still prounder than ever that I urged his (Evarts') confirmation."

Mr. Simon Stevens said that he had met Gen. Rosecrans, and that the latter had spoken of Alonzo Stevens, nephew of Thad., who was killed at Chickamauga. The dying man looked up, and smiling, said: "He was a brave boy. I like Rosecrans,—I hope that Mr. Seward's instructions to Gen. Rosecrans will be such as will tend to build up and strengthen that tottering sister republic."

He spoke several times of going to his home in Lancaster, and had no idea that his end was so near at hand.

He said to his relatives, "I believe Grant will be elected, and that he will carry out the great reconstruction laws. * * * *

He then conversed with the Rev. Dr. Emory, his nephew Thaddeus, and his body servant. None of the remarks to these were specially noticeable, save one to his nephew, to whom he said: "I will have a nice trip home. I'll visit the foundry with you, perhaps," and smiled as if he knew the impossibility of the suggestion being fulfilled.

A CHANGE IN HIS CONDITION.

At this stage his physician came in and noticed a marked change in his condition, and declared that his patient was sinking rapidly. Ice pebbles were administered to him, as he complained of a burning fever.

About 7 o'clock, two colored ministers, the Rev. Mr. Hall and the Rev. Mr. Reed, both of the Israel Methodist church,—arrived, and requested permission to see Mr. Stevens, and pray with him. When asked if they should see him, he said, "Oh yes." These colored ministers then entered his bed chamber and approached the bed-side. He looked toward them, nodded his head and smiled. The Rev. Mr. Hall said: "Mr. Stevens, you have the prayers of all the colored people in the country." He again nodded his head. They then prayed at his bed-side until 8 o'clock, when they retired.

HE IS INFORMED OF HIS APPROACHING DISSOLUTION.

At 9 o'clock last night his phycian, Dr. Noble Young, of this city, called and found Mr. Stevens still sinking, and told him he could not possible live another day. Mr. Stevens was still conscious, and noded his head.

At 11 o'clock two Sisters of Charity, of the Providence Catholic Hospital, close by, came in, having been daily

PARTISAN DEFAMATION.

The following from the Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, we suppose, relates to a part of the calumnies which are to be heaped upon Gen. Lippencott during the campaign. Thus forewarned of its origin, the public may understand how much value to attach to it:

"A discharged assistant doorkeeper of the House of Representatives has been selling to the Democratic National Committee a pamphlet, setting forth alleged gross abuses in the expenditures of the officers of the House. He had a claim against the door-keeper for a hundred and fifty dollars salary, accruing while he was at home, doing no work. Because he could not collect this he undertook to expose corruption in the management of the funds of the House. Then he offered to sell his exposure to the Republicans—that is, suppress it—for three hundred and fifty dollars. They refused to treat, whereupon he sold it to the Democrats; and the once respectable *National Intelligencer* has been publishing it, with great parade and flourish, as a highly important campaign document. What importance it has, the above facts sufficiently indicate. It is only needful to add that the House Committee of Accounts, hearing that this discharged subordinate had some important disclosure to make, summoned him before them. He put his pamphlet in evidence, and the committee, after carefully inquiring into its charges, pronounced most of them groundless, and the rest gross exaggerations. That is all.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

The Great Republican Mass Meeting at Chicago.

The Chicago *Journal* of last evening, referring to the Grant and Colfax mass meeting in that city Wednesday night, says:

It was one of the largest mass meetings ever witnessed in Chicago. It was at least four times as large as that of the rebel-copperhead ratification meeting of two or three weeks ago, over which the *Times* made so tremendous a splurge. There were almost as many uniformed, torch-bearing "Tanners" in procession last evening, as there were "Democrats" of all kinds in attendance at the Seymour and Blair rebel-copperhead meeting. It was a glorious demonstration, and proves beyond question the fact that Chicago is just as sound and earnest now in upholding the loyal and patriotic banners of the party and the men who suppressed the rebellion and defended the Government and the Union, as she was in the support of the same party and the same men while the war was in progress. In other words, the true and loyal people of this city—nay, of the whole State and of the whole Northwest, of whose spirit and disposition Chicago is but an index—are evidently as firmly resolved that the rebels and their sympathizers shall not regain possession of the Government thro' the ballot-box, as they were during the war that the rebels and the Copperheads should be frustrated and defeated in their schemes and efforts to destroy the Government by treachery and force of arms. All honor to Chicago and her earnest and unflinching patriots! And now, that the campaign has been so successfully and auspiciously inaugurated, let us keep up the work, and push it with vigor and energy until the day of the election. Let there be no relaxation. Let every man feel that he owes it as a personal duty to the cause of his country to take an active part in the campaign for Grant and Colfax.

FUEL IN ILLINOIS.

Prof. A. H. Worthen, State Geologist of Illinois, on Tuesday last, read before the Scientific Congress recently in session at Chicago, an important paper upon the "Fuel Resources of Illinois," of which the following is a synopsis:

"The Illinois coal measures cover 60,000 to 70,000 square miles, of which 40,000 are in Illinois. Twenty-two counties have no coal of any consequence; in the others the coal lies at a depth of from four hundred to six hundred feet, so that it can be mined. There are six thick and four thin layers. The strata of the coal measures are undisturbed, so that there are out crops of the coal in but few places. Some of the upper layers are worked to advantage. Considerable beds of limestone are found in the upper measures. Shafts may be sunk for 300 feet and made profitable. Some of the rocks belong to the termian, but most belong to the carboniferous, as shown by remains of extinct fauna. There is no want of conformability of the limestones in the upper measures to the lower coal measures, so that at LaSalle no termian rock is found. The Kentucky section has been examined with care, and some important corrections in the lithological location of the different coal measures. The Illinois beds have been studied in sections along the Illinois river. The beds thicken towards the south, and there are seven seams that can be worked. These seams contain about three hundred and sixty billion tons of coal, and these resources will be abundant for a thousand years yet. Some of the coal has been used with the most

ILLINOIS ITEMS.

Bushnell, McDonough county, has 2,300 inhabitants.

The Lincoln *Statesman*, the Democratic organ, has been again revived.

The recent change of the weather has caused a good deal of sickness in Decatur.

S. M. Tinsley, an old citizen of Springfield, died at that place, on Thursday last.

The county printing of Macon county has been awarded to the Decatur *Democrat*.

Rev. J. D. Pope, pastor of the First Baptist Church at Peoria, has tendered his resignation.

Seventeen suits have been instituted at East St. Louis against the importers of Texas cattle.

Osceola, in Stark county, has voted to subscribe $35,000 to the Dixon, Peoria and Hannibal Railroad.

A number of boys have organized a band of minstrels at Peoria, and have already given one concert.

A mill and frame warehouse, at Fairbury, owned by Mr. Walton, was burned last Tuesday night.

An Illinois river packet is being built at Beardstown, which will draw but fifteen inches of water.

The Seventeenth Illinois Volunteers hold a re-union at Camp Mather, Peoria, on October 20th and 21st.

The Lincoln Coal Company, after an expenditure of $10,003, has abandoned the coal shaft south of that city.

On Friday night of last week the barn of Jesse T. Newman, at Jacksonville, was burned by incendiary fire. Loss $4,000.

The Order of Good Templars have now over 800 working Lodges in this State, with a membership of over 40,000.

The mammoth Republican wigwam at Decatur is nearly completed. It will be dedicated with considerable ceremony.

The old settlers of Knox county will hold their third annual meeting at Abingdon on the 17th of September next.

The Mt. Sterling *Record* says the wheat crop this year is larger in Brown county than it has been for twenty years.

Mr. Robert Barr, a citizen of Alton, died at Rock Island on Thursday last, where he had gone for the improvement of his health.

A car load of winter wheat from Southern Illinois arrived at Bloomington the other day, which weighed 66½ pounds to the bushel.

Hon. Dennis Rockwell, an old and estimable citizen of Jacksonville, Morgan county, died at that place on Friday last, aged 76 years old.

The war debt of the town of Cambridge, Henry county, says the *Chronicle*, is now discharged. It originally amounted to $6,364 35.

Daniel Turney, an employe of the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad was crushed to death on Saturday night last at Alton, while coupling cars.

The "Latter Day Saints" have just constructed a new church building in Plano. Over the door is the inscription "Holiness to the Lord."

A girl named Lorinda Wheeler was committed to jail in default of $300 bail on charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses, at Peoria, on Tuesday last.

A new trial has been refused to Aaron Sherman, charged with the murder of Samuel Dowbower, and he has been sentenced to 25 years in the penitentiary.

Mrs. Klagey, an old woman living near Mt. Sterling, was so severely kicked by a horse on Saturday last, that there was but little hope of her recovery at last accounts.

In connection with the reported purchase of the Bellville Railroad by the Chicago and Alton, is the statement that the road will be continued on to Cairo.

The colored girls in Jacksonville are getting up an offset to the Democratic organization of "White Boys in Blue." It is to be known as "Black Girls in White."

The Record says, there is a new boarding house in Bushnell—a box car standing upon a side track in the upper part of town—it answers the purpose admirably.

Pendleton's speeches in Illinois will be delivered at Chicago, Dixon, Galesburg, Springfield, Mattoon and Centralia. The first speech will be made at the latter place.

A steam thresher is at work in Munson, Henry county, and it is said that a six horse power engine does the work of twelve horses and only consumes ten bushels of coal a day.

On Sunday, the 9th inst., the store of Mr. O. H. Knox, at Warsaw, was entered by burglars, by cutting through a panel of the back door, and about $400 or $500 worth of goods stolen.

Mr. D. H. Sims, a merchant doing business in Maroa, was taken to Decatur on Wednesday last and committed to jail on a charge of committing rape on a little girl twelve years of age.

The Assessor's returns of Henry county show 10,636 more acres of wheat raised in that county last year than in 1867. The increase of the present year is probably more marked.

At Freeport, Monday morning, a man attempting to jump upon the engine of an outgoing Central train, to steal a ride, fell, and the wheel passed over his leg, making amputation necessary.

The paper mill at Clinton is nearly completed, and the company have commenced the erection of a large boarding house near by. Property has doubled in value in the immediate vicinity of the mill.

On Thursday last, during twelve hours of labor, there were manufactured, baled and packed at the Paper Mills of Messrs. Rhoades, Utter & Co.,

MISSOURI ITEMS.

There has been very little sickness in St. Joseph this season.

They are going to have a lawsuit, in St. Joseph, about a poodle dog.

The Board of Education will soon open the public schools of Brookfield.

Preparations are on foot for a mechanical and agricultural Fair at La-Grange this fall.

Timothy Jackson, an old resident of Janesville, Wis., died at Manchester, N. H., on Thursday last.

The first train from St. Joseph to Council Bluffs left on Tuesday last with a good crowd of passengers aboard.

A band of Choctaw Indians, encamped near St. Louis for sometime, are reported to be in a very destitute condition.

Max. Kingler, who was convicted of murder, at St. Louis, sometime ago, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 6th of October next.

La Grange is shortly to have two telegraph offices—one of the Mississippi Valley Company and another of the Northwestern Union.

There will be a grand Republican rally at Maryville, on Saturday the 2d inst. Quite a number of speakers have promised to be present.

Two horses belonging to Mrs. Logan, of Mercer county, were stolen These make four horses she has lost in that way within a few months.

The attempt to compromise the difficulties between the master masons and bricklayers, in New York, has failed, and the strike goes on.

Wash. Martin, the mate of the steamer St. Luke, was stabbed at St. Louis, by the watchman, James Phelps, on Wednesday evening last.

William Chilson was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six years from Buchanan county, for stealing a horse from a farmer in Chilson county.

The body of a boy about ten or twelve years of age, was found floating in the river near the Marine Hospital, at St. Louis, on Wednesday last.

The residence of Capt. Mason was entered, at St. Louis, on Tuesday night last, by burglars, and a gold watch and chain, and fifteen dollars stolen.

Lancaster post-office, is to be made a money order office, on the first of January, in consequence of the withdrawal of the express companies from that place.

Brittingham & Bro's' drug store was entered by burglars on Monday night last, at St. Joseph, and robbed of sundry small articles amounting in all to about ten dollars.

Commissioner Rollins is expected at Washington early next week. The efforts to secure his expulsion from office have been placed in abeyance by the opinion of Attorney-General Evarts.

Superintendent Kirkham announces that the registration of all persons in Buchanan county entitled to register as qualified voters, will be made between the 25th day of August and the 16th of October.

Reuben Graves, a lad of thirteen years, living near Lancaster, while riding on a load of oats, slipped off in front of the wagon, the fore and hind wheels passing over his back, injuring him severely — perhaps fatally.

The Board of Health, of New York has issued regulations relative to transportation of cattle, which, if respected by railroad companies and drovers, will greatly aid in preventing further spread of the cattle disease.

It is proposed to locate the Union Freight Depot at East St. Louis, because nowhere on the other side, within a reasonable distance of the business center, could the requisite quantity of land be obtained, except at immense cost.

At Richmond, on Thursday of last week, Thomas Jacobs was shot by the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of Oscar Bidwell. The ball entered the left breast, lodging in the muscles of the arm and inflicting a painful wound.

Mr. Thomas Hastings, while working on the Railroad bridge at Danville, met with a serious accident. On Monday while prying some heavy timbers his crow bar slipped and he fell some fifty feet to the ground. His recovery is regarded as extremely doubtful by the physicians in attendance.

J. B. Slyebter, a prominent merchant of St. Paul, was tried, Thursday, on complaint of the Merchants' Union Express Company, for twice forging a name in their delivery receipt book. The case ended in his complete vindication, and the indictment of Harvey McGregor, the Express delivery messenger, for the crime. The sum receipted for only amounted in all to $200.

POLITICAL.

A Tanners Club will soon be raised in Hannibal, Mo.

Blair blossoms and blows wherever he goes. Or rather his nose blossoms, and he blows.

The Republicans of Havanna, Mason county, have organized a Grant and Colfax Club.

"The Democratic party is the most miserable and corrupt party in existence."—*Frank Blair, in* 1860."

The La Salle *Press*, a neutral paper, with Democratic proclivities, comes out for Grant and Colfax.

The song of Seymour: "I'm afloat, I'm afloat!" The echo of Blair: "I'm a bloat, I'm a bloat!"

Frank Blair to the crowd at Omaha: "Fel'r ci'zens! 'f I'vo don' any thin' 't 'displease yer, 'raign me 'fore'er b-h-bar!"—*Chicago Post.*

The Fulton county Democrats have nominated for Representatives—F. M. Morse and John W. Ross; for Sheriff—Silas Babbit; for Circuit Clerk—H. W. Boughman; Coroner—Joseph Horsely. Major Thomas Mc-

Just where ye found him;
Drop the tear, comrades, and bid him adieu:
Dear be his name and fame,
His be the high acclaim,
When sounds the roll-call of brave hearts and true.

6.

"*Attention!*" The quick step;
Firm now the quivering lip:
"*Forward March!*" On for the red, white and blue,
Think of his gallant lead,
His be your aim and deed:
Farewell the Colonel! Brave heart and true!

TRIFLES.

Cleopatra was a woman of Marc.

Men of note—Music teachers.

Motto for the married—never despair.

The glass of fashion — Saratoga spring water.

What can you not name without breaking it? Silence.

Why is Eliza's father like Satan? Because he is the father of 'Lize.

When a little love leads to marriage, it may be said that mite makes rite.

What more natural than that sentimental young ladies, when they get married, should cease to be pensive and get expensive?

Solomon was undoubtedly right in saying that a double-minded man is unstable in all his ways; but we fear a half-minded one is no better.

Moral for Ladies.—When your husbands mean to be good, let them have their own way, and don't always refuse even the latch key.

The profession of a parson is said to be sooner learned than that of a physician, because it is so much easier to preach than to practice.

A morose bachelor declares the strongest bond of marriage is the principle that misery loves company.

We like to see a farmer increase the growth of useful plants and shrubs around his house, but do not like to see him use rails, poles and boards to prop a gate with.

Lady Margaret Herbert asked somebody for a pretty pattern for a night-cap. "Well," said the person, "what signifies the pattern of a night cap?" "Oh, child," said she, you know *in case of fire!*"

Among the gifts of a newly married pair at a town in New Jersey, the other evening, was a broom sent to the lady, accompanied with the following sentiment:

"this trifling gift accept from me,
Its use I would commend;
In sunshine use the brushy part,
In storms the other end."

The young lady who sang, "I wish somebody would come," has had her desire gratified. Eleven country cousins have arrived and intend to stay all summer.

A Connecticut paper says there are many good people in that State who can see the iniquity of raising tobacco at eight cents a pound who can discover nothing wrong in it at all when it is seventy-five cents a pound.

"Why did you leave your last place?" inquired a young housekeeper about to engage a new servant. "Why, you see, ma'am," replied the applicant, "I was too good looking, and when I opened the door folks took me for the Missus."

A provincial visitor at the Leeds Art Exhibition is pictured thus by Punch: "I've heeard as the paint on some o' these yere picters come to a matter o' fi' pounds sometimes, let alone a man's time a layin' of it on, yer know!"

Scene—A Room. Present: Swell, Young Lady and Little Boy. Algernon (who has been anxiously hoping that Tommy will leave the room)—"Here, Tommy, my man, here's half a crown. Run up stairs and fetch your sister's photograph book, and don't come back."

The Cleveland *Herald* accounts for the marriage of a Chicago editor, usually accounted an incorrigible bachelor, by saying, that "the truth is, Chicago has so many conventions that a bachelor has no rest, and his quarters are always in request. It is reduced to this, he must choose between being the slave of one or the servant of many."

The subject of bills being one of universal interest, impels a lady correspondent to say that a friend of hers, who bore the somewhat unusual name of Crowe, was once annoyed that a magazine should continue to come to her address long after she had notified the publisher that she wished it discontinued. After nearly two years had elapsed the bill arrived, but addressed to Mrs. Crane, instead of Crowe. The mistake was discussed, when a visitor remarked that he supposed "the publisher thought, from the length of the bill, it must belong to a Crane!"

Pleasant Domestic Dialogue—Time—Midnight—Sniffkins knocking violently at his own door.

Mrs. Sniffkins—Is that you, Mr. Sniffkins, you horrid beast?

Mr. Sniffkins—Yes, my dear (hic.)

Mrs. S.—Don't dear me. I shall catch my death coming to the door this cold night.

Mr. S.—No, you won't.

Mrs. S.—How do you know I shan't, you brute?

Mr. S.—Because (hic) because you were well *rapped up* before you came down.

A correspondent narrates the following under the head, "A New Way to Get Married." A spinster of 34 summers hit upon the following plan to get married. Calling one day on a wealthy bachelor lawyer, she gave directions for her will, giving her imaginary large fortune in bonds to various charities. The attorney devised a plan to wed the fair one and break the will. After the nuptial knot was tied he discovered her bonds were all moonshine, ex[illegible] those he had entered into [illegible]elf. Served him right.

...the General Assembly in a manner obnoxious to them. There are military organizations on foot in this city under the auspices of this secret organization. They drill openly in our streets at night, or in halls, easily to be seen. In short, I fully believe that there is meditated a bloody revolution, certainly the fruit of which would be a long continued, if not hopeless, confusion and disaster and ruin to the State.

Startling as these statements are—and they are all the more so, as they come from the highest officer in the State—they are sustained by testimony coming from other sources. A correspondent of the New Orleans *Republican* of the 5th inst., states that a very prominent Catholic priest—belonging to a class who are more intimately acquainted with the feelings and sentiments of the people than almost any other—recently said, "that something dreadful was going to happen in about two weeks; that the Democrats were all organizing for a massacre of the Radicals, especially the leading ones; that their plans were all concocted in secret klans by desperate men, acting under the advice of a few of the leading spirits of the Democratic party outside of these klans; that already men had been singled out by name, their places of residence ascertained, and committees of one or more selected to take the life of each." This doubtless has reference to the same scheme alluded to by Gov. Warmoth. The same correspondent, in further explanation of the movement and the plan of its managers, says:

> This matter of the contemplated murder of leading Republicans and if possible of the mass of the Republican voters, white men and colored, is no longer doubtful. The thing is in the air, on the streets, around the dinner tables, everywhere, and every Republican in the city, men, women, and children, should quietly prepare. * * * * * * The clergyman to whom I refer said another note worthy thing. He said that the riot contemplated on this occasion was to be at the instigation of black men, who were to be put forward to the front as Democrats, and so trained as to incite a small row, which should assume such proportions as would draw a vast crowd, and that then certain signals would by given to the Democrats, and their Kuklux agencies, to pitch in under the pretence of quelling a riot instigated by colored men against colored men. This is the plan:

The Washington *Chronicle* commenting upon this communication editorially, makes the following significant statement:

> The facts therein stated are known to be true *by the Federal authorities in this city*, and substantiate all that Governor Warmoth has said in his application to the President for troops, and confirming the worst fears as to the secret intentions of the rebels.

We have no disposition to overestimate the importance of the testimony of this character, or to do injustice, in any degree, to the ex-rebel population of the Southern States, but the condition of affairs evidently calls for the prompt and firm interference of the Government. The spirit manifested by the rebel leaders during the past few weeks—especially since the Democratic convention and nominations in New York—have been calculated to encourage precisely what is here described. Indeed, the acts threatened may be regarded as the natural and inevitable fruits of the teachings of Democratic leaders, and especially in harmony with the sentiments of Seymour's and Blair's letters of acceptance. If such results, however, follow the nominations of the Democratic party, what may be expected from the election of its candidates?

The New York *Herald* has given the best explanation of the length of Gov. Seymour's letter of acceptance we have yet seen. It says:

> His letter was scarcely necessary, as he accepted the nomination personally before; but it may be that as he declined it a great many times he intends to accept an equal number. An unnecessary letter would be a foolish thing from almost any other candidate; but Gov. Seymour is one of the few who may be safely trusted with pens and paper, for his thoughts are so attenuated, so vague, dim and impalpable by the time they are written down, that acres of them would not furnish a sentence that could be used with effect for or against him. If Seymour's letter faithfully presents the operations of his brain, that must be the least positive and effective organ that was ever encased in the cranium of a man of respectable position.

There is more patriotic meaning in a single sentence of Grant's speech, in which he declared that he will "have no policy to enforce against the will of the people," than there is in the whole of Gov. Seymour's letter.

It would seem that the people of Illinois are not in danger of wanting fuel for a thousand years or so. Prof. Worthen, in a paper read before the Scientific Congress at Chicago, states that the "coal measures" underlie about 40,000 square miles of the area of the State, only about twenty-two counties being almost wholly without them. He estimates the amount of coal in these deposits at three hundred and sixty billions of tons. Besides this, in some of the northwestern counties there are extensive beds of peat, and these hidden resources are but just beginning to be developed.

According to the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, Thaddeus Stevens said on his death-bed: "I believe General Grant will be elected, and that he will carry out the great reconstruction laws." A few weeks ago the Quincy *Herald* said: "Thad. Stevens says Grant won't carry but two Northern States." Whom shall we believe as to what he himself believed?—the dying Commoner, or the statements of the *Herald*?

part of the railroad system which is destined to place Quincy in intimate communication with the interior of Missouri and the regions farther westward. There is an almost equally pressing demand for prompt communication, in a southwesterly direction, with the counties on both sides of the Missouri river, and with Southeastern Kansas, which will go on increasing as time advances, and the effort to meet which cannot be long delayed. With these demands fully met—as they eventually must be by the capital and enterprise of the country—Quincy will occupy a position as regards its wholesale and retail trade, scarcely inferior to any other city in the Mississippi Valley. Therefore, let us push on our Missouri railroad system.

A letter received in this city from Gen. H. G. Wright, now on duty in New York city, who is one of a committee of three appointed to take charge of the fund contributed by the Sixth Corps for a monument to Gen. Sedgwick, and to make all arrangements for the erection of the monument, &c., states that the amount already contributed—some $13,000—is amply sufficient for the purpose, no further contributions being desired. The monument is to consist of a bronze portrait statue of Gen. Sedgewick, mounted on a granite pedestal, with suitable inscriptions and embellishments. The statue, by Mr. Launt Thompson, of New York, is constructed of metal donated by Congress,—being cannon captured during the war. It is to be six feet high, draped in the "war uniform" of a Major General—that is, frock coat, with shoulder straps, sword, sash and belt, the sword being held in front with point of scabbard on the ground and hands resting on the hilt. The monument is expected to be in readiness for inauguration at West Point, where it is to be placed, by October next, when "all Sixth Corps people particularly, and all of the war army generally, will be invited to take part."

Gen. Sedgewick was killed at Spotsylvania, Va., during the campaign of the Wilderness. He was succeeded in command of the Sixth Corps by Gen. Wright, who continued in that command until the disbandment of the Corps at the close of the war.

Harper's Weekly for the current week, as usual, is effective in political illustrations from the inimitable pencil of Nast. In one, a long train of railroad cars, representing the different States of the Union, and drawn by two locomotives respectively bearing the names of "Grant" and "Colfax," approaches the national Capitol, while in the back-ground the heavens are spanned with the rainbow of "Peace." Below are the words "'We'll fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer.' N. B.—The only safe and direct line to Washington." Another illustrates "Sherman's Way" of dealing with rebels, as suggested by his recent speech at St. Joseph, Mo., when, after he and Gen. Grant had been repeatedly insulted by a noisy Copperhead, he said: "Gentlemen, I do not in general counsel violence, but were I citizen of St. Joseph, I would take that man down to the Missouri and duck him. We have fought rebels, and we thought they had enough of fighting." The sentiment of this speech is appropriately illustrated by a noble "Newfoundland" demurely marching towards a stream with a mangy looking terrier in his mouth.

Important defections from the ranks of the Democracy continue to be reported. Hon. Geo. M. Weston, once a Democratic candidate for Congress in one of the Maine Districts, has recently written a letter to a prominent Unionist of North Carolina, announcing his abandonment of the support of Seymour, on account of the revolutionary character of Blair's letter and the rebellious spirit manifested by the Democratic leaders in the South. It is also announced that Hon. David Kilgore, of Muncie, Hon. M. Bunby, of Newcastle, the Johnson candidate for Congress in the old Fifth District two years ago, Judge Linderer, contingent Democratic Elector for the Eighth District, Hon. Thomas N. Stillwell, United States Minister to Venezuela, and a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress, Hon. Jonathan N. Gordon, of Indianapolis, and Col. Robert N. Hudson, of Terre Haute—all of Indiana—and that others, all of whom were regarded as firm adherents of President Johnson's administration, have taken a bold stand for Grant and Colfax. Those of them who have not already taken the stump will soon do so.

trolled by "starvation" or otherwise, and the following resolution adopted by a Democratic Club at Washington, N. C., is in significant harmony with this policy:

> "We, the undersigned, do mutually agree that, in the employment of mechanics and laborers, we will in all cases give preference to members of the Democratic or Conservative party, who have in their possession, and present to us, evidence of such membership; and that when we have once employed them under the assurance that they are members of a Democratic or Conservative association, if afterwards they should desert their party and unite with the Radical party, then, in that event, we pledge ourselves that we will give such as so desert and prove false to their assurances no employment whatever, under any circumstances, except in cases of most urgent necessity. We furthermore agree that this shall be binding from and after the expiration of the several terms of employment of mechanics and laborers now entered into by us."

The above is echoed by the following official order from Albert Pike (ex-rebel General), President of the Central Democratic Club at Memphis, which we find published in the Memphis *Appeal*:

> "The members of the Democratic Club of colored men can obtain from the President of the Central Club cards that cannot be counterfeited, recommending them for employment to conservatives. No others need apply. We hope that hereafter, when any Democrat desires to employ a colored man in any capacity he will *ask to see his card, and if none is produced, will refuse to employ him*. To employ those who have none will be *to give aid and comfort to the enemy*. Members of the club desiring cards will please procure certificates of membership from the Secretary. The Committee of the Central Club, appointed to register the names of colored men needing employment or relief, and to procure either for them, consists of Martin Kelley, D. Danbury, and Thos. C. Smith. To the Committee, which is a permanent one, colored men holding cards, and needing work or relief, will apply and be registered. To the same Committee it is hoped that those Democrats who want to employ colored men will apply. ALBERT PIKE,
> President Central Democratic Club.
> August 7, 1868.

Here we have the policy of the party in the South fully displayed. To supplement this we need only allude to the reports by Southern correspondents and newspapers of "free barbecues," the organization of "colored conservative clubs," and other devices to lead the freedmen into the Democratic ranks. And the party leaders boast not only that they have, in this way, insured the success of their ticket in Georgia, but even in South Carolina, also; and they seem to be extending their operations to Alabama, Louisiana, North Carolina, Tennessee and other Southern States, based upon promises of "impartial suffrage, irrespective of race or color?" Appeals are made directly to colored men to aid in this movement, and those who consent to do so, are flattered by being allowed to fill prominent places at their meetings, or are influenced by direct bribery.

While we doubt the success of this scheme, in the face of the persistent efforts of the rebel population of the Southern States to keep the negro in a state of slavery and, more recently, their attempts to defeat all plans of reconstruction which secured his freedom beyond recall, we refer to it for the purpose of showing to Republicans the point at which our enemies are directing their strongest attack, and to Democrats the change which has come over the spirit of their leaders and the double-faced character of their party. Whether destined to be successful or not, it is to the negro—not to the negro guided by free, intelligent, judgment and principle, but controlled by intimidation, solicitation or bribery—that they look for triumph. And to this condition has the boasted "white man's party" claiming to be the especial advocates of a "white man's Government" come already.

Nast pithily illustrates the Copperhead hatred of the negro in *Harper's Weekly* by a sketch entitled "Prejudice." A neatly clad negro boy, with slate and books under his arm, is represented as set upon by a flock of geese which follow him hissing and open-mouthed, extorting from the persecuted urchin the exclamation—"What! won't these stupid white geese even let me go to school without hissing and biting at me?" The picture conveys a moral and a rebuke which may be commended with profit to hissing Copperheads, who omit no opportunity to vent their hate of the negro, and who expend more effort in trying to keep him down than in trying to rise themselves.

The perpetrators of the bold Express robberies which have been committed at so many different points in the country within the past few months, seem to have had their headquarters in Canada, as shown by the arrest of several of the implicated parties in Toronto, Canada, with overwhelming evidence of their guilt. The case has been worked up by Allen Pinkerton, the celebrated Chicago detective. The band is probably an off-shoot of the rebel thieving and raiding bands which had their headquarters in Canada during the war.

Joshua Hill, the newly elected United States Senator from Georgia, whose election has been heralded as a Conservative triumph, has written a letter to a member of the Georgia Legislature declaring himself a supporter of Grant and Colfax.

A Washington dispatch states that Gen. Rosecrans, the newly appointed Minister to Mexico, previous to his departure from Washington, received instructions which look to an early protectorate of Mexico. Exactly what evidence this report is based upon is not stated, but it is added on the same authority, that the occupation and possession of all the northern Provinces of Mexico by our Government will take place at no distant day. Secretary Seward it is alleged has had a decided policy of this character urged upon him at various times since Lee's surrender, and of late, also, by Mr. Johnson, but he has constantly insisted that our relations with Mexico should be arranged by less decided instructions, and by those which only contemplated diplomatic correspondence. He now, it is claimed, yields the point so far, at least, as to have it understood that Gen. Rosecrans will indicate this as our future policy, and communicate the same to the Mexican Government at an early day.

This intelligence, from whatever source it may emanate, is evidently calculated to embarrass our relations with Mexico, if not provoke the jealousy and hostility of other powers. Mr. Seward's passion for territorial acquisition is well known, but it is doubtful whether he is so far blinded by it as to imperil the peace of the country for a result that is of very doubtful value. If there were any reasons for assuming a protectorate, over Mexico, they existed in even greater force two or three years ago than now; and at the present time, it could only be justified by the appeal of the Mexican Government itself.

It is a somewhat singular fact, in connection with the speeches of colored political orators in the Southern States, as published in the Democratic papers, that, while those who deliver Democratic speeches generally appear to speak as good English as Wade Hampton and Judge Campbell, with whom they spoke, the speeches of the Radicals, as they appear in the same papers, are marked by the negro pronunciation. It is pretty evident that the speeches of the Conservative negroes were either made for them by whites, or carefully corrected for them after delivery, while the blemishes in the Radical speeches have been exaggerated. At all events, the Copperhead leaders in the South, with all their bitterness against the negro, are not only giving us illustrations of "negro-equality" of the most decided character, but are also zealously engaged in furnishing arguments to overthrow their favorite dogma that the negro is incapable of intellectual cultivation, by giving proofs that he is, in every way, the equal of their most popular political leaders.

The Chicago *Tribune* says "Bill O'Brien told the Democratic meeting on Thursday night that there was no such thing as equality; that he had learned, since he had been a candidate, that even one dog was not equal to the other." So, we suppose, he is ready to confess that the "negro-equality" which has been held up so long by the Democracy to frighten timid souls, is a humbug. Is this intended to prepare the way for the advocacy of the right of the negro to vote, provided he will vote the Copperhead ticket? But a Copperhead negro would be something of an anomaly now, as a disloyal one was an anomaly during the war.

Mr. Williamson, of Shreveport, La., a prominent and original Democrat—one who proved his Democracy by supporting the rebellion—recently made a Seymour and Blair speech at New Orleans, in which he "arraigned the Radicals" in the following style:

> "We arraign them in the name of our own dearly beloved Confederate dead—(cheers)—whose bones are strewn all over the Northwest, *killed in battle by the atrocious cruelty of the Radical Government.*" [Cheers.]
> * * * * * * * * *
> I believe we will carry our candidates as firmly as there is a throne of God. But even if defeat should fall upon us, do not be discouraged; the time will come when we shall redeem the country—let no man leave the State—*let us lay our bones in Louisiana; and if these scalawags and carpet-baggers remain, let us hunt them from the country.*

What must be the sense of propriety in a man who would write and publish the following—

> I think Gen. Grant, as a statesman, is ignorant to imbecility. As a man, he is without moral rectitude or courage, even to the most debasing profligacy, excited by the most groveling desires, and controlled by the most putrifying passions; a notorious drunkard, a self-convicted, unmitigated liar.
> W. G. EWING.
> * * * * * * * *

and then ask for an introduction to Gen. Grant?

The Democracy insist that Gov. Seymour is a great statesman. But where is the evidence of the truth of what they assert? Beyond the attempt to *stop the draft when our troops were in need of reinforcements*, what important measure of public policy did he ever originate? Will some of his supporters tell us?

use in worrying over it."

HIS OPINIONS UPON POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC MEN.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, one of his distant relations, Simon Stevens, a New York lawyer, came into his room, after a business visit to Attorney-General Evarts, and sitting by the dying man, conversed with him for nearly an hour. Mr. Simon Stevens then informed him that he had just left Mr. Evarts, and that the latter had informed him of the purport of his opinion on the Rollins case, and that it was to effect that Rollins' resignation could not be accepted. To this Mr. Stevens replied, "I believe Mr. Evarts is not only a sound lawyer, but a statesman, who will advise the President so to act as to administer the law in a manner that will avoid the necessity of Congress meeting in September." "If he does," he continued, "I shall feel still prounder than ever that I urged his (Evarts') confirmation."

Mr. Simon Stevens said that he had met Gen. Rosecrans, and that the latter had spoken of Alonzo Stevens, nephew of Thad., who was killed at Chickamauga. The dying man looked up, and smiling, said: "He was a brave boy. I like Rosecrans,—I hope that Mr. Seward's instructions to Gen. Rosecrans will be such as will tend to build up and strenthen that tottering sister republic."

He spoke several times of going to his home in Lancaster, and had no idea that his end was so near at hand.

He said to his relatives, "I believe Grant will be elected, and that he will carry out the great reconstruction laws. * * * *

He then conversed with the Rev. Dr. Emory, his nephew Thaddeus, and his body servant. None of the remarks to these were specially noticeable, save one to his nephew, to whom he said: "I will have a nice trip home. I'll visit the foundry with you, perhaps," and smiled as if he knew the impossibility of the suggestion being fulfilled.

A CHANGE IN HIS CONDITION.

At this stage his physician came in and noticed a marked change in his condition, and declared that his patient was sinking rapidly. Ice pebbles were administered to him, as he complained of a burning fever.

About 7 o'clock, two colored ministers, the Rev. Mr. Hall and the Rev. Mr. Reed, both of the Israel Methodist church,—arrived, and requested permission to see Mr. Stevens, and pray with him. When asked if they should see him, he said, "Oh yes." These colored ministers then entered his bed chamber and approached the bed-side. He looked toward them, nodded his head and smiled. The Rev. Mr. Hall said: "Mr. Stevens, you have the prayers of all the colored people in the country." He again nodded his head. They then prayed at his bed-side until 8 o'clock, when they retired.

HE IS INFORMED OF HIS APPROACHING DISSOLUTION.

At 9 o'clock last night his physician, Dr. Noble Young, of this city, called and found Mr. Stevens still sinking, and told him he could not possible live another day. Mr. Stevens was still conscious, and noded his head.

At 11 o'clock two Sisters of Charity, of the Providence Catholic Hospital, close by, came in, having been daily visitors for many days. They proceeded to read the prayers for the departing soul. In the meantime Mr. Stevens lay in the bed, and when asked any question by his relatives would say "Yes or "No" quite distinctly.

THE BAPTISMAL RITE PERFORMED.

The Sisters desired to perform the baptismal rite, and no objection being made, one of them performed the ceremonies in an impressive manner.

There were in the room, at this time, the two Sisters of Charity; Simon Stevens; Thaddeus Stevens, Jr.; Mrs. Smith and house-keeper, colored; Mr. J. Scott Patterson, of the Interior Department; his body servant, Lewis West; his coachman, John O. Epheus; and several of the house servants. Simon Stevens sat upon the bed, fanning him. Young Thaddeus stood by the bed-side, holding his hand. Mrs. Smith knelt at the foot of his bed, while the Sisters, also kneeling, continued to read the prayer for the departing soul. The servants were kneeling in various parts of the room.

HIS DEATH.

About ten minutes before 12 o'clock, it was evident that the time of dissolution was nigh. His breathing was hard. He took no more ice, and his eyes were closed. By a timepiece in the room it was just three minutes past 12 o'clock when Mr. Simon Stevens exclaimed: "He is dead!" The Sisters of Charity at once commenced to recite the prayers for the dead.

One of the most important features of the death bed scene is what may be chronicled as the commoner's last words. At 11 o'clock his nephew asked: "What can I do for you?" He replied: "Nothing in the world."

His remains, which were embalmed, now lie in the parlor of his residence, on Capitol hill, where visitors desirous of a final look at his features are constantly coming and going. The body presents a wonderfully life-like appearance, and lies enshrouded in a full suit of black.

HIS RESIDENCE.

The house where Mr. Stevens died is one of the old-fashioned, comfortably-built, brick houses, of the style of former days in the national capital. A small garden attached, filled with plants and flowers was the favorite sitting-place for the deceased, when he was in sufficient health. The bed chamber where he died is adorned with plain and useful furniture, with nothing particularly odd or singular to make a note of.

tion meeting of two or three weeks ago, over which the *Times* made so tremendous a splurge. There were almost as many uniformed, torch-bearing "Tanners" in procession last evening, as there were "Democrats" of all kinds in attendance at the Seymour and Blair rebel-copperhead meeting. It was a glorious demonstration, and proves beyond question the fact that Chicago is just as sound and earnest now in upholding the loyal and patriotic banners of the party and the men who suppressed the rebellion and defended the Government and the Union, as she was in the support of the same party and the same men while the war was in progress. In other words, the true and loyal people of this city—nay, of the whole State and of the whole Northwest, of whose spirit and disposition Chicago is but an index—are evidently as firmly resolved that the rebels and their sympathizers shall not regain possession of the Government thro' the ballot-box, as they were during the war that the rebels and the Copperheads should be frustrated and defeated in their schemes and efforts to destroy the Government by treachery and force of arms. All honor to Chicago and her earnest and unflinching patriots! And now, that the campaign has been so successfully and auspiciously inaugurated, let us keep up the work, and push it with vigor and energy until the day of the election. Let there be no relaxation. Let every man feel that he owes it as a personal duty to the cause of his country to take an active part in the campaign for Grant and Colfax.

FUEL IN ILLINOIS.

Prof. A. H. Worthen, State Geologist of Illinois, on Tuesday last, read before the Scientific Congress recently in session at Chicago, an important paper upon the "Fuel Resources of Illinois," of which the following is a synopsis:

"The Illinois coal measures cover 60,000 to 70,000 square miles, of which 40,000 are in Illinois. Twenty-two counties have no coal of any consequence; in the others the coal lies at a depth of from four hundred to six hundred feet, so that it can be mined. There are six thick and four thin layers. The strata of the coal measures are undisturbed, so that there are out crops of the coal in but few places. Some of the upper layers are worked to advantage. Considerable beds of limestone are found in the upper measures. Shafts may be sunk for 300 feet and made profitable. Some of the rocks belong to the termian, but most belong to the carboniferous, as shown by remains of extinct fauna. There is no want of conformability of the limestones in the upper measures to the lower coal measures, so that at LaSalle no termian rock is found. The Kentucky section has been examined with care, and some important corrections in the lithological location of the different coal measures. The Illinois beds have been studied in sections along the Illinois river. The beds thicken towards the south, and there are seven seams that can be worked. These seams contain about three hundred and sixty billion tons of coal, and these resources will be abundant for a thousand years yet. Some of the coal has been used with the most complete success in iron blasts, so that iron from Missouri can be manufactured in this State. Beyond the limits of the coal measures are extensive beds of peat. In Whiteside county these beds are twelve feet thick; this fuel is of great value in regions not affording coal. And these hidden resources may be developed into an unparallelled growth and prosperity in our State."

The Crawfishing of Gen. Singleton.

The Democratic papers are publishing that Mr. Hawley, Republican candidate for Congress in the adjoining (Fourth) District of Illinois, has declined to discuss the questions of the day with James W. Singleton, of Quincy, his Democratic opponent. The facts in the case are that Mr. Singleton challenged Mr. Hawley to a joint canvass simply of the latter's own county, Rock Island. Mr. Hawley replied proposing instead that they should canvass the District together, speaking at each of the county seats, beginning at Rock Island. Without replying to this communication, Mr. Singleton's friends went into print with the false report that Mr. Hawley had declined a joint canvass. The reader will see at once that all the backing out as well as all the unfair and ungentlemanly conduct were on the part of the Democratic candidate and his friends, and that Mr. Hawley is not only willing but anxious to meet his opponent in joint discussion.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

President Johnson and the Campaign.

Washington special (Aug. 12) to the Chicago Republican.

Since the New York Convention, Mr. Johnson has done nothing which looked as if the Seymour and Blair ticket would command his support, and he recently remarked to a representative of the Tammany Democracy, who was claiming some office for one of that ilk, that he didn't owe that crowd anything, and should dispose of his patronage without consulting their wishes. It is also noticeable that no offices have been given to Democracy of that stripe. His hatred of Grant is yet powerful, however, and he loses no chances to attempt a slur upon his reputation. The conclusion is, therefore, that he will be as nearly neutral in the campaign as one of such uncertain temper can be.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is writing a novel at her summer retreat at Stockbridge, Mass.

Morgan county, died at that place on Friday last, aged 76 years old.

The war debt of the town of Cambridge, Henry county, says the *Chronicle*, is now discharged. It originally amounted to $6,364 35.

Daniel Turney, an employe of the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad was crushed to death on Saturday night last at Alton, while coupling cars.

The "Latter Day Saints" have just constructed a new church building in Plano. Over the door is the inscription "Holiness to the Lord."

A girl named Lorinda Wheeler was committed to jail in default of $300 bail on charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses, at Peoria, on Tuesday last.

A new trial has been refused to Aaron Sherman, charged with the murder of Samuel Dowhower, and he has been sentenced to 25 years in the penitentiary.

Mrs. Klagey, an old woman living near Mt. Storling, was so severely kicked by a horse on Saturday last, that there was but little hope of her recovery at last accounts.

In connection with the reported purchase of the Bellville Railroad by the Chicago and Alton, is the statement that the road will be continued on to Cairo.

The colored girls in Jacksonville are getting up an offset to the Democratic organization of "White Boys in Blue." It is to be known as "Black Girls in White."

The Record says, there is a new boarding house in Bushnell—a box car standing upon a side track in the upper part of town—it answers the purpose admirably.

Pendleton's speeches in Illinois will be delivered at Chicago, Dixon, Galesburg, Springfield, Mattoon and Centralia. The first speech will be made at the latter place.

A steam thresher is at work in Munson, Henry county, and it is said that a six horse power engine does the work of twelve horses and only consumes ten bushels of coal a day.

On Sunday, the 9th inst., the store of Mr. O. H. Knox, at Warsaw, was entered by burglars, by cutting through a panel of the back door, and about $400 or $500 worth of goods stolen.

Mr. D. H. Sims, a merchant doing business in Maroa, was taken to Decatur on Wednesday last and committed to jail on a charge of committing rape on a little girl twelve years of age.

The Assessor's returns of Henry county show 10,636 more acres of wheat raised in that county last year than in 1867. The increase of the present year is probably more marked.

At Freeport, Monday morning, a man attempting to jump upon the engine of an outgoing Central train, to steal a ride, fell, and the wheel passed over his leg, making amputation necessary.

The paper mill at Clinton is nearly completed, and the company have commenced the erection of a large boarding house near by. Property has doubled in value in the immediate vicinity of the mill.

On Thursday last, during twelve hours of labor, there were manufactured, baled and packed at the Paper Mills of Messrs. Rhoades, Utter & Co., of Rockford, three thousand four hundred pounds of paper.

A mill and frame warehouse at Fairbury, owned by Mr. Walton, was burned last Tuesday night. The mill had just been completed, but had not yet commenced running. The loss was about $30,000.

On Saturday last, Mr. John Lyon, a resident of Eldara township, Pike county, accidentally shot himself through the head while examining a gun. He fell dead across the bed upon which his wife was lying sick.

Mrs. T. H. Dearborn, of Rockford, received by express, a few days since, three young antelopes, a present from her husband in Cheyenne. The little creatures are very beautiful, and have already become quite docile.

One day last week, Field, Russell & Co., of Peoria, handled 1,800 sacks of wheat, nine cars of wheat, 800 barrels of flour, 500 sacks of bran. They are now running night and day, and turning out 700 barrels of flour every twenty-four hours.

A couple of young ladies accompanied by their lovers, eloped from Shelbyville, Ill., last week. Cruel parents stood in the way of their happiness, and they sought the services of a magistrate in a neighboring town.

On Tuesday last, while George Morris was working a reaper near Gilman, Ill., the horses attached to the reaper became frightened, ran off, and threw Mr. Morris from his seat, and, falling in front of the sickle, he was cut to pieces, his head being nearly severed from his body.

The Marion *Republican* says: It is reported that the alligator belonging to the show company, escaped from its cage last Saturday night, and is now roaming at large through the woods south of this city. Efforts have been made to recapture him but without success; meantime, however, he has succeeded in capturing many of the farmers' chickens.

On last Sunday forenoon, while Mr. Donald Montgomery and family, of Mattoon, were at church, a couple of females went to his house in the north part of the city, broke into it, and stole almost the entire wardrobe of the Misses Montgomery, and eat a good hearty lunch out of a Sunday dinner that had been partly prepared before the family went to church.

Mr. C. M. Williams, Ticket Agent of the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, died on Monday evening last, at St. Louis.

Commissioner Rollins is expected at Washington early next week. The efforts to secure his expulsion from office have been placed in abeyance by the opinion of Attorney-General Evarts.

Superintendent Kirkham announces that the registration of all persons in Buchanan county entitled to register as qualified voters, will be made between the 25th day of August and the 16th of October.

Reuben Graves, a lad of thirteen years, living near Lancaster, while riding on a load of oats, slipped off in front of the wagon, the fore and hind wheels passing over his back, injuring him severely — perhaps fatally.

The Board of Health, of New York has issued regulations relative to transportation of cattle, which, if respected by railroad companies and drovers, will greatly aid in preventing further spread of the cattle disease.

It is proposed to locate the Union Freight Depot at East St. Louis, because nowhere on the other side, within a reasonable distance of the business center, could the requisite quantity of land be obtained, except at immense cost.

At Richmond, on Thursday of last week, Thomas Jacobs was shot by the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of Oscar Bidwell. The ball entered the left breast, lodging in the muscles of the arm and inflicting a painful wound.

Mr. Thomas Hastings, while working on the Railroad bridge at Danville, met with a serious accident. On Monday while prying some heavy timbers his crow bar slipped and he fell some fifty feet to the ground. His recovery is regarded as extremely doubtful by the physicians in attendance.

J. B. Slychter, a prominent merchant of St. Paul, was tried, Thursday, on complaint of the Merchants' Union Express Company, for twice forging a name in their delivery receipt book. The case ended in his complete vindication, and the indictment of Harvey McGregor, the Express delivery messenger, for the crime. The sum receipted for only amounted in all to $200.

POLITICAL.

A Tanners Club will soon be raised in Hannibal, Mo.

Blair blossoms and blows wherever he goes. Or rather his nose blossoms, and he blows.

The Republicans of Havanna, Mason county, have organized a Grant and Colfax Club.

"The Democratic party is the most miserable and corrupt party in existence."—*Frank Blair, in 1860.*"

The La Salle *Press*, a neutral paper, with Democratic proclivities, comes out for Grant and Colfax.

The song of Seymour: "I'm afloat, I'm afloat!" The echo of Blair: "I'm a bloat, I'm a bloat!"

Frank Blair to the crowd at Omaha: "Fel'r ci'zens! 'f I've don' any thin' 't 'displease yer, 'raign me 'fore'or b-b-bar!"—*Chicago Post.*

The Fulton county Democrats have nominated for Representatives—F. M. Morse and John W. Ross; for Sheriff—Silas Babbit; for Circuit Clerk—H. W. Boughman; Coroner—Joseph Horsely. Major Thomas McKee, of Knox county, was recommended for member of the Board of Equalization.

The Wool-Growers' and Manufacturers' Exposition.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed at the Wool-Growers' and Manufacturers' Exposition, at Chicago, on Wednesday last:

Resolved, That wool-growing is an important, and should remain an essential feature of western agriculture; that the present depression of this interest is owing to causes temporary in their nature, and furnishes no good reason for the sacrifice of their flocks and the abandonment of their business by those who have for years been profitably engaged therein.

Resolved, That the interest of wool-growers and of wool-manufacturers are so identified that the prosperity of both classes is essential to the permanent prosperity of either.

Resolved, That as western woollen manufactories furnish a home market for western wools, saving to the producer the cost of transportation and handling; as they increase the home demand for other products of the farm, and as they furnish a bare supply of products needed in every family, they should be encouraged, in practicable ways by every western farmer and wool grower.

Resolved, That the interest of both growers and manufacturers would be subserved by the production of a greater variety of wool and wool products, in order that every demand may be supplied, and that the market for no class be overstocked.

Resolved, That every effort should be made to improve the quality and condition of western wool; that growers should produce such wools as are most needed by manufacturers, and in all cases should put up their wool in the best condition possible.

Resolved, That all wool should be bought strictly on its merits, the buyer discriminating in favor of wool in good condition and well put up for market, and making such deduction in price on wool unmerchantable from any cause as the condition of each lot requires, and that this may be done, all wool should be bought by men thoroughly competent to judge as to its quality and condition.

Resolved, That in joint convention of wool-manufacturers and wool-growers, and in joint expositions of their products, we recognize important means of developing and harmonizing the great industries in which these two classes are engaged.

Resolved, That while the encouragement of western wool-manufacturing and western wool-growing is most obviously the duty of western men, there need be and is no ground for any except the kindest feelings between the wool-growers and manufacturers of the West and their fellow-laborers of the East, and the only contest that should ever exist between them is a generous rivalry as to which shall excel.

The wife makes the home and the home makes the man.

The great sight to be seen in Pennsylvania—Anthracite.

Can active billiard-playing be called a cucumber season?

Most boarding-houses should be spelled boreding houses.

The only love that is strong as death—pulmonary affection.

When is small beer not small beer? When it is a little tart.

Married Frenchmen are more prone to suicide than bachelors.

The peculiarity of the sea-serpent is, that he is never the seen serpent.

The right man in the right place is the husband at home in the evening.

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The Weekly Whig,
—AND—
REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1868.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

President .... Ulysses S. Grant.
Vice President .... Schuyler Colfax.

ILLINOIS STATE TICKET.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Gustavus Koerner,	6—Joseph O. Glover,
Thomas J. Henderson,	7—J. W. Blackburn,
Stephen A. Hurlbut,	8—Samuel C. Parks,
1—Lorenz Brentano,	9—D. O. Tunnicliff,
2—Jesse S. Hildrup,	10—John D. Strong,
3—James McCoy,	11—Edward Kitchell,
4—Henry W. Draper,	12—Chas. F. Springer,
5—Thomas O. Frost,	13—Daniel W. Munn.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor .... JOHN M. PALMER.
Lieut Governor .... JOHN DOUGHERTY.
Secretary of State .... EDWARD RUMMEL.
Treasurer .... ERASTUS N. BATES.
Auditor .... CHARLES E. LIPPINCOTT.
Attorney General .... WASHINGTON BUSHNELL.
Penitentiary Com's { ANDREW SHUMAN, JOHN REID, ROBERT E. LOGAN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

At large—Gen John A. Logan, of Jackson.
1st Dist.—
2d Dist.—J. F. Farnsworth, of Kane.
3d Dist.—E. B. Washburne, of Jo Daviess.
4th Dist.—John B. Hawley, of Rock Island.
5th Dist.—E. C. Ingersoll, of Peoria.
6th Dist.—B. C. Cook, of Laselle.
7th Dist.—J. H. Moore, of Macon.
8th Dist.—S. M. Cullom, of Sangamon.
9th Dist.—
10th Dist.—Jona. B. Turner, of Morgan.
11th Dist.—Gen. James S. Martin, of Marion.
12th Dist.—J. B. Hay, of St. Clair.
13th Dist.—Green B. Raum, of Massac.

ADAMS COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative.. Gen. Wm. A. Schmitt, of Quincy.
" " .. John P. Starbett, of Payson.
" Circuit Clerk.. Geo W. Crput, of Camp Point.
" Sheriff .... A. J. Ralph, of Ursa.
" Coroner .... Eli Enole, of Quincy.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
16th Judicial District... L. E. EMMONS, of Quincy.

MISSOURI STATE TICKET.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

CARL SCHURZ,	J. D. HINES,
1. Chauncey I. Filley,	5. Thos. E. Barrett,
2. George Huffman,	6. Lewis Brorors,
3. E. S. Waterbury,	7. Lewis H. Wetherby,
4. S. A. Boyd,	8. W. L. Wentz,
9. Theodore Bruere.	

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor .... JOSEPH W. McCLURG.
Lieutenant Governor .... EDWIN O. STANARD.
Secretary of State .... FRANCIS RODMAN.
Treasurer .... W. Q. DOLLMEYER.
Auditor .... DANIEL DRAPER.
Register of Lands .... JOSEPH H. McGEE.
Attorney General .... HORACE B. JOHNSON.
Supreme Judges .... { DAVID WAGNER, PHILEMON BLISS, H. A. CLOVER.

THE "CONFIDENCE" GAME AND PEACE COMMISSIONS.

The public can scarcely fail, indirectly, to have been instructed as well as amused by the sudden change of tactics on the part of the *Herald* in its discussion of Gen. Singleton's record as a Peace Commissioner. A week or two ago it was all communicativeness and anxious to be catechized. Willing to gratify its eager desire to supply information on a point which it confessed was "a fair and proper" subject of inquiry, we called attention to certain documents in the report of the House Committee on the assassination of Lincoln, which have been matter of public record for three years past, in reference to Gen. Singleton's visit to Richmond, and the statements of one of the Commissioners of the rebel Government in Canada. One of these (and the principal document) was the following extract from a letter from Jacob Thompson:

"While I am not prepared to justify your belief that Barrett is a spy, yet I am satisfied that the whole effort has been a miserable failure. *It is too late for Singleton to say this,* SINCE HE HAS RECEIVED AND NOT ACCOUNTED FOR $13,000 FROM THIS SAME SPY. I agree with you that we have fallen into the hands of men *whose performance has fallen far short of their professions* and apparent expectations. I shall take steps for my departure from this city and from Canada. On yesterday, Mr. Burley, one of the Johnson Island men, was arrested. *So we shall now have that affair fully ventilated.* After the *miserable failure at Chicago, by discovery,* and the quiescent state of the Northern public mind, I have but little hope of aid to the Confederacy from this quarter. I have been expecting you for some time. Enclosed you will find a letter from Baltimore, whom I advised to go to Montreal and pay into your hands the money *he had obtained at St. Albans.* He offered to pay me the money, and when I told him I should at once turn it over to you, and therefore he had better pay it to you at once. And this he agreed to do. I suppose I shall see him no more. He wishes a statement from me, and it is just that I should detail for him our conversation.

"Yours truly, JACOB THOMPSON."

Upon this we based the following pertinent and perfectly legitimate inquiries:

What were the actual relations subsisting between Gen. Singleton and the rebel Commissioners in Canada? Did he enjoy their "confidence," as he did that of their chief at Richmond? (Thompson's letter would indicate that he had possessed their confidence, but somehow had lost it.) Is it true that Singleton had "received and not accounted for $13,000" of rebel funds from Barrett, as charged by Thompson? —and if so, did he ever account for it afterwards to the rebel Government, its Commissioners in Canada, Barrett, or anybody else? Did he ever receive any other funds from the same source,—and, if so, how was the whole to be used, and was it actually used according to agreement, either in whole or in part? If the latter, how much went in the direction originally intended, and what became of the remainder? And finally, did Singleton ever assert that any of the money which he is charged with having received, either directly or indirectly from the rebel Commissioners, instead of being devoted to securing the election of McClellan, *should be employed to secure his defeat?*

There is nothing in this, it will be seen, that is not directly suggested by Thompson's letter or flow from it.

Two days after (viz: August 13) the *Herald* had not yet learned that there was anything in these questions which was not "fair and proper" subjects of inquiry, and in its issue of that day, it accordingly announced:

"We had intended this morning to reply to the articles that appeared in the WHIG Tuesday evening against Gen. Singleton. Other matters have prevented it. To-day we shall be absent to attend the Democratic County Convention at Camp Point. On our return we shall dispose of all the WHIG has said, and from day to day will dispose of all it may or can say against Gen. Singleton or any other candidate on the Democratic ticket.

With this assurance we rested easy in anticipation of the desired information. But two days later it appeared that our contemporary, in the language of "Nasby," had seen "a new lite." It had been seized with a sudden fit of "discretion," and instead of doing what it had so ostentatiously [promised], [declares on the] same authority that Horace Greeley there." While we doubted the matter of alleged "authority," it was scarcely our province to question the fact of the visit. But is there not a slight discrepancy between the two statements of the *Herald* on this subject a few days ago and now?

The effort of the *Herald* to make it appear that the WHIG has "mutilated" the Thompson letter for a purpose, though it may be characteristic of that paper, is simply ridiculous. No one knows better than the *Herald* that it is stated in the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, that this letter was mutilated—found so among other documents of the rebel Government. This report also states that although without address, "the letter itself furnishes internal evidence that it was written by C. C. Clay, Jr.," but this fact the *Herald* studiously keeps in the background.

We see by a Rock Island paper that Gen. Singleton has claimed there that the "Singleton" referred to in the Thompson letter is Otho R. Singleton, a rebel Congressman of Mississippi. While it would seem exceedingly improbable that one rebel Commissioner in Canada would write to another the charges against a Northern agent of the rebel Government made by a rebel Congressman in reference to whom there is no evidence that he was in Canada during the war, nobody will be more gratified than we to see Gen. Singleton prove that this is the fact; and, as he appears never before to have heard of the Jake Thompson letter, we have no doubt that he will be grateful to us for calling his attention to it.

The attempt of this morning's *Herald* to make it appear that the article in the WHIG of the 11th was written by some one outside this office—though the employment of such agencies may correspond with the policy of the *Herald* itself—is as absurd as its other statements, and is only in accordance with its equivocating course throughout. The insinuations are as unworthy reputable journalism as they are false in conception and detail.

THE WELCOME TO GEN. GRANT.

The spontaneous outpouring of the people, on Saturday evening last, to welcome Gen. Grant to the city of Quincy, must have been an impressive evidence to all who witnessed it, of the hold which the standard-bearer of the Republican party has upon the popular heart. Never since the fall of Richmond has the popular enthusiasm been at so high a pitch, and probably never before was so large a crowd gathered together on so short a notice in Quincy, to do honor to any individual, or to indicate their support of any cause. Those who have been disposed to believe, in view of Democratic boasts and clamor, that Quincy and Adams county are overwhelmingly Democratic, must have been undeceived by the conclusive evidence which Saturday night's demonstration afforded of the direction of public sentiment.

The quiet, unobtrusive bearing of Gen. Grant and his unaffected modesty, resting upon a basis of merit and gallantry such as few men have possessed in the history of any country, win to him all loyal and patriotic hearts. A sight of his clear, calm, steady eye and his firm, well-knit frame must convince every man and every woman whose mind is not thoroughly imbued by the most besotted and debasing prejudice; that the charges with which the Democratic presses teem are mere baseless slander and vituperation. These very assaults have the effect to make for him friends from the ranks of Conservatives themselves, wherever he goes and his true character is appreciated and understood.

The Republicans of Quincy and vicinity on Saturday night demonstrated that they will stand firmly by the cause for which Gen. Grant fought throughout the war, and at the polls in November they will demonstrate their faithful adherence to the same cause of which he is now the representative, by giving him their full vote for President.

GEN. GRANT, referring to the Quincy *Herald's* pretended report of his speech at the Rink in this city on Saturday night last, (the report consisted of three blank lines) quietly remarked that it would cost his friends no trouble to explain it. This is more than can be said of Gov. Seymour's speeches, all of which have to be explained away up to the date of his nomination for the Presidency, to render his position in harmony with the New York platform.

THE Southern Republicans are reported to be making a zealous efforts to secure a meeting of Congress in September, in order to adopt meas-

GOV. SEYMOUR BLARNEYING THE SOLDIERS.

Gov. Seymour delivered a speech to a little band of "Conservative" soldiers and sailors, at Utica, N. Y., a few days ago, which was characterized by more than his ordinary sycophancy. In the course of this speech he said:

I know better than most men the character of the services rendered by our soldiers in the late war. I gave them more than 15,000 commissions. It was my official duty to mark their upward progress in rank as they gained honors in the field; it was also my sad duty to record the loss of life of many of those with whom I had had intercourse in the executive chamber. I saw your regiments as they went forth to war with ranks filled with men in the vigor and prime of manhood. It was my official privilege to thank them in the name of the State when they returned with thinned ranks and torn banners which were made glorious by the proofs that they had been borne by brave men into the thickest of the fight.

Considering the effort made by Mr. Seymour to "stop the draft," it will be very readily inferred that at least a share of these commissions were issued unwillingly. It may not be impertinent to recall the fact that some of the same men whom he had commissioned, were murdered in the streets of New York during the anti-draft riots by members of the same mob whom he (Seymour) afterwards addressed as his "friends." The fact will give additional point to his professed admiration of Union soldiers now. In continuation of the same speech, as reported by telegraph, he said:

It is a pleasant thing amidst all the harshness of a political canvass, to receive these tenders of good will and confidence from those who have shown their patriotism on the battle field, and in return I pledge myself, in whatever station I may be placed in public or private life, to struggle for the restoration of the Union for which you have periled your lives in the contest of arms and in our struggle for constitutional rights. We are strengthened in our convictions of duty by the fact that *a majority of our soldiers support us in this political contest.*

Amid all this sycophantic adulation addressed ostensibly to Union soldiers, there is no hearty endorsement of the cause in which they fought. There is nothing which a rebel soldier, standing by their side, could not construe as intended for himself and feel flattered thereby. And why not? Are not the Prestons, the Bucknera, the Beauregards, the Forrests, the Lees, the Wade Hamptons, the Mosbys, the Quantrells, the Semmes, and their compeers of the South, sandwiched with the Franklins, the McQuades and the McClernands of the North in his support? Indeed, his assertion that "a majority of our soldiers uphold us (Seymour, Blair & Co.) in this political contest," can only be justified on the ground that the rebel soldiers are meant. It is notoriously undeniable that the number of his rebel supporters outnumber those who were in the Union army, five to one. If the sentiments of the majority of his supporters are to be taken as the average sentiments of the party which he represents, Mr. Seymour is rather the candidate of the rebel than the Union army. Wade Hampton claims as much as this when he boasts that he was the author of the resolution adopted by the New York Convention declaring "the reconstruction acts of Congress, so-called, usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void"—the object being to prepare the way for the overthrow of the existing State Governments in the South, and the remanding of those States to rebel rule with slavery, or to anarchy.

THE depth of abasement to which a loyal man must descend in order to fit himself for harmonious cooperation with Southern rebels in the support of Seymour and Blair, is strikingly illustrated by the following synopsis of a speech which Montgomery Blair delivered at Alexandria, Va., the other day:

He admitted that he had been a Union man, but he had never been of those who abused Lee and Johnson, and the other Generals of the Confederacy. The people of the North knew that the people of the South were patriotic. There had been cause for the resistance of the South; if the people of the North had not seen it before, they begin to see it now [applause] and it was for the future, in its developments, to say which side was right. [Great applause.] No people had a greater right to the American flag than the people of Virginia. [Cry of "Bully for you."] Before the speaker had been a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet for three months, he had denounced the doctrine of consolidation as worse than secession, and from that hour he had been fighting the despotism of consolidation. In crushing the Rebellion, the liberties of both sections had been crushed and to-day we had the military power decreeing who should be elected. In case the Radical party should succeed we shall have one imperialistic sway, like the imperialistic sway of the Old World, eating out the people's substance. [Applause.]

If there is any position more despicable than that of the rebel himself, it is that of the man, pretendedly loyal during the war, who now indorses the defeated rebellion.

THE Democracy are not likely to make much capital out of their denunciation of Gen. Lippincott about the duel into which he was forced in California several years ago, as the more the facts are sifted, the more honorable do they appear to Gen. Lippincott and the more disgraceful do they appear to those who attempted to crush him and failed. But the treatment which he received at the hands of his enemies, is characteristic of the Democratic party to-day, though the result was so far different from what they anticipated. We publish in another place to-day a clear statement of the affair from the Lincoln (Ill.) *Intelligencer*, which will repay perusal, and is calculated to cover with confusion those who have been assailing him with the most malignant vituperation for

SINGLETON'S CANADA CAMPAIGN.

A series of articles from the Quincy *Herald* in reference to Gen. Singleton's peace commission to Canada, printed elsewhere in this sheet, presents a somewhat curious and significant illustration of the peculiar style of veracity of that paper. In one of these articles the *Herald* of this morning emphatically denies that it ever said that "Gen. Singleton went to Canada to confer with the peace commissioners of the rebel government;" in another article on the same page it confesses that "*the Herald admitted it*," while in its issue of August 9th, it not only says that "*Gen. Singleton went to Canada 'to confer with the Commissioners of the rebel government,'*" but even professes to state what transpired there. Its anxiety to place its Congressional candidate "under the wing" of the "Radical" editor of the New York *Tribune* will doubtless be appreciated by its Democratic readers. Elsewhere the *Herald* virtually confesses that it knows nothing about the Canada business, so that its testimony on the subject seems to be of no value whatever.

These extracts present all possible shades of opinion, and it would be difficult to conceive of anything now, unless it should choose to deny all that it has said heretofore on the subject and commence *de novo*—which is not at all impossible. At all events, they constitute a curious and instructive, as they are a characteristic, illustration of the style of veracity affected by the paper from which emanate. Could anything be more damaging to Gen. Singleton's prospects than the self-contradictions of his home organ?

WHICH SINGLETON?

The organs of Gen. Singleton in this District are attempting to relieve their candidate of all suspicion of having been in correspondence with the rebel commissioners in Canada, by representing that the Singleton referred to in the Jake Thompson letter as having "received and not accounted for $13,000" from Barrett—an agent in the service of the rebel government in the North—was "Otho R. Singleton," a member of the rebel Congress from Mississippi.

But which "Singleton was referred to in the following letter? The report of the House Committee on the Assassination of Abraham Lincoln, says:

On the 17th January, 1865, H. L. Clay wrote a letter *to the wife of C. C. Clay*, dated "Richmond, Virginia," in which he says:

"I HAVE JUST SEEN GENERAL SINGLETON, OF ILLINOIS, here by permission of Lincoln and Davis. HE TELLS ME THAT BROTHER C. [CLEMENT C. CLAY—ED. WHIG] WILL NOT ATTEMPT TO RUN THE BLOCKADE AT WILMINGTON, BUT WILL CERTAINLY GO TO MEXICO, AND THENCE TO TEXAS. As a reason for that he says, besides apprehension of capture, *my brother C. has been employed by a gentleman in Massachusetts* (a Mr. Pierce) *to look after a large* (landed perhaps) *interest in Texas.* I tell you this to quiet your fears for his safety, and to let your patience have its perfect work."

Which Singleton was this? Will it be claimed that Singleton, the rebel Congressman, was meant, when the letter distinctly says "*Gen. Singleton of Illinois?*" And, if it is confessed that Gen. J. W. Singleton, of Illinois, is meant, *how did he happen to know so much about the business and movements of C. C. Clay*, one of the rebel commissioners in Canada? Had he been in communication with Clay?—and if so, *where, unless in Canada, where Clay then was?*

Here is pretty conclusive evidence, then, that Singleton met Clay in Canada.

What Clay's official character in Canada was, is shown by the following commission:

RICHMOND, Virginia, April 27, 1864.

SIR—Confiding special trust in your zeal, discretion and patriotism, I hereby direct you to proceed at once to Canada, there to carry out such instructions as you have received from me, verbally, in such manner as shall seem most likely to conduce to the furtherance of the interests of the Confederate States of America, which have been intrusted to you.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HON. C. C. CLAY, Jr., &c., &c., &c., Richmond, Va.

So it seems that Clay, as well as Singleton, had the "confidence of Jeff. Davis," and why should they not meet and confer together? Will Gen. Singleton deny that such meeting or meetings did actually take place in Canada? Did Clay's secret "instructions" received "verbally" from Jeff. Davis direct him to see Gen. Singleton?

Next let us examine the Jake Thompson letter and its bearing on the Singleton's. The report of the Congressional Committee to investigate the assassination conspiracy says that, "although this letter (the letter signed "Jacob Thompson," already published) is mutilated, and the name of the person to whom it is addressed effaced, it is still apparent that IT WAS WRITTEN TO C. C. CLAY, JR. *The letter itself furnishes internal evidence leading to the same conclusion.*" This letter contains the following passage:

While I am not prepared to justify your belief that Barrett is a spy, yet I am fully satisfied the whole effort has been a miserable failure. It is too late for Singleton to say this, since he has received and not accounted for $13,000 from this same spy. * * * After the miserable failure at Chicago, by discovery, &c.

The "effort" mentioned in this letter evidently has reference to the attempts to get up an insurrection in the North. The context, especially the reference to "the failure at Chicago," proves this.

M'CRACKEN FOUND AT LAST.

A year or two ago the great question was, "Who is McCracken?" Many attempts were made to answer it, but they generally proved to be mere speculations, and the public were at last left as ignorant as ever. Another attempt has now been made to answer, but whether more successful than the earlier ones or not, time will determine—though the interest in the subject, to a great extent, has died out. A New York correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* says:

McCracken, who wrote those letters to Secretary Seward from abroad concerning Motley and other foreign Ministers in 1866 resides in this city, and is said to be the bastard son of a distinguished *litterateur*.

GEN. GRANT ON INCIPIENT REBELLION.

In 1861, while Gen. U. S. Grant was returning from Covington, Ky., to Springfield, in obedience to a dispatch from Gov. Yates tendering him the command of the 21st regiment, he, with several newly appointed officers of Ohio and Indiana regiments, dined by invitation with the late Hon. Daniel Mace, of Lafayette, Indiana, formerly a member of Congress from that District. Of course, the condition of the country and the probabilities of the war, then just begun, were the chief subjects of conversation among these new soldiers of the Union.

The danger of a negro insurrection being under discussion, an Ohio officer declared that, were he in line of battle about to engage the enemy, and the slaves should revolt, he would stop the fight long enough to join the Confederates in suppressing the insurrection and reducing the slaves to obedience. Grant, who sat by his side until then a quiet listener, turned to him and replied: "Col. W— I don't wish to interrupt you or hurt your feelings; but I must tell you that a man who can express such a sentiment as that, is not far from being a traitor, and an unsafe man to lead our soldiers." Col. W. was deeply exasperated under this telling rebuke, but Grant was firm, and it was only through the pacific interposition of Major Mace that a personal difficulty was averted.

The foregoing incident was related by Major Mace to a company of friends at Lafayette, in the winter of 1865–6, just after his appointment by Mr. Johnson to the office of Post Master at that place, and we have it from an officer who heard him make the statement.

GEN. SINGLETON'S home organ, on several occasions recently, has thrown out mysterious intimations in reference to what the General will do when he returns from his campaign in the northern part of the District, where we are told he is "winning golden opinions from all sorts of people" as the champion of the reconstructed Democracy. We do not know whether these threats are authorized, nor do we care. We have a high appreciation of Gen. Singleton's character as a *peace man*, as illustrated by his record in the Mormon and Brown county wars, as well as during the late rebellion; and we anticipate nothing more desperate on his return than to be invited to drink his health in a bottle of "Bourbon" from his well stocked cellar. We have given Gen. S. credit for a fair degree of common sense, however much we may have differed with him on political questions; and nobody knows better than he that we have treated him in a fair and honorable manner in the the discussion of his public record, and that he has nothing to gain, either politically or otherwise, by resorting to a personal controversy to divert attention from that record—whatever his organ here, either with or without authority, may have to say. We have by no means exhausted our magazine of facts, and whether we shall do so or not, may depend upon the provocation given to us. At all events, we can say nothing more damaging to his character than the boast of his organ here repeated almost daily for weeks past, that he had "the confidence of Jeff. Davis."

THE Democratic papers are publishing a sphinx-like letter of Horatio Seymour's, bearing date in 1864, which they assume to be an endorsement of the eight-hour principle. The letter is a mere cunning balancing of words, and, while it does not directly endorse the principle of an eight-hour law, but simply claims the right of Legislatures to try the the experiment—a right which nobody questions—it does contain the following sneer at the currency:

The time of labor has not been shortened by far as fast as the currency with which it is paid has fallen off in value.

And now Mr. Seymour is the candidate for President of a party which not only claims to be in favor of the payment of the national debt in greenbacks, but also by this policy proposes to depreciate the value of the currency in which labor is paid

GEN. SINGLETON IN CANADA.

HERALD VERACITY ILLUSTRATED.

A Snaky Track.

[From the Rock Island Union.]

In another article the *Herald* plainly says, "Gen. Singleton went to Canada to confer with the Commissioners of the rebel Government."

THE CHARGE DENIED.

[From the Quincy Herald, Aug 10, 1868.]

The *Herald* NEVER SAID ANY SUCH THING. The WHIG said it—made the statement in the form of a direct charge—and the *Herald* simply repeated or quoted what the WHIG had said, in order to reply to it. In a similar manner the *Herald* has quoted several other charges against Gen. Singleton from the WHIG, and for a similar purpose, but *has not*, by so doing, *admitted or endorsed the truth* of a single charge made by that paper. These Radical politicians will lie about a political opponent, and then charge that the lie originated with that opponent's friends. It is an old game with them, but it won't win this time. Nobody ever heard, until it was charged in the WHIG, that Gen. S. ever went to Canada to "confer with rebel Commissioners," and *nobody believed it when the charge was made, and nobody believes it now.*

THE SAME CHARGE "ADMITTED" AND "NOT ADMITTED."

[From the Quincy Herald, same date.]

The *Union*, a Radical paper printed at Rock Island, says:

'The Quincy *Herald* admits that Gen. Singleton went both to Richmond and to Canada to confer with the Commissioners of the rebel Government.'

In one sense the *Union* is right, and in another it is wrong. The WHIG *charged* that Gen. Singleton went to Canada to "confer with the commissioners of the rebel government," and for the sake of the argument—to find out whether the *Whig* knew what it said to be true, or not, the *Herald admitted it.* The *Herald did not admit* that Gen. Singleton ever went to Canada to confer with the rebel commissioners because it had never before heard of it or believed it to be true. On the contrary the *Herald* does not know, and has never had any evidence that the rebel Government ever sent any Commissioners to Canada at all. It was said, during the war, we know, that such was the fact, and it was also said that Horace Greeley went, by authority, to confer with them. The *Herald* said that if Gen. Singleton went, he went upon the same authority that Greeley did, and referred to Greeley to tell what transpired there. Has Greeley ever said, or will he say now, that he met Gen. Singleton there? Reckon not. The whole thing, from beginning to end, is a lie, manufactured out of whole cloth by a leading Radical politician of this city, whom nobody respects, and nobody would believe on oath.

WHAT THE WHIG SAID.

[From the Quincy Whig, Aug. 7, 1868.]

The *Herald* is very free to tell us what transpired on Gen. Singleton's visit to Richmond, whither it says he went by appointment of President Lincoln as a peace commissioner, to confer with the rebel Government. Will it tell us by whose instructions (if any one's) he went to confer with the commissioners of the rebel Government in Canada, and what transpired there?

SINGLETON'S VISIT TO CANADA CONFESSED AND WHAT TRANSPIRED THERE.

[From the Quincy Herald, Aug 9, 1868.]

The WHIG is entirely satisfied as to all that took place at Richmond, on the occasion of Gen. Singleton's visit there at the request and by the authority of President Lincoln. But it wants to know "by whose instructions General Singleton went to confer with the Commissioners of the rebel Government in Canada, and what transpired there?" *The question is a fair and proper one, and it is right it should be answered.* GENERAL SINGLETON WENT TO CANADA "TO CONFER WITH THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE REBEL GOVERNMENT," UPON PRECISELY THE SAME AUTHORITY THAT HORACE GREELEY WENT THERE. As to "what transpired there," Greeley having been present, can tell quite as well as the editor of the *Herald* or General Singleton can. It may have transpired there, that the rebel commissioners told Singleton and Greeley that they would guarantee the rebels would lay down their arms, stop fighting, and resume their places in the Union, if Mr. Lincoln would agree that they might do so *with or without slavery.* It may have transpired there that both General Singleton and Horace Greeley told the rebel commissioners they would make that representation to President Lincoln. And it may have transpired, either there or somewhere else, that soon after he heard of it, President Lincoln commissioned General Singleton to go down to Richmond and tell the rebel authorities that their terms of peace were accepted—that all he asked of them in the world was, that they would lay down their arms, stop fighting, and resume their old places in the Union, *either with or without slavery.* ALL THIS, and more, we are happy to be able to assure the WHIG, TRANSPIRED IN CANADA and elsewhere, along in those days.

Gen. Grant at La Prairie.

A large and enthusiastic crowd assembled at the Station to see Gen. Grant, Saturday evening. The hero was soon discovered when the train stopped, and he received, through the car window, such a greeting and handshaking as soldiers know just how to give their great leader and the hope of the nation. He was requested to go out on the platform, as many ladies in that part of the crowd could not see him at the window, he arose and forthwith obeyed orders. Three rousing cheers were

NASBY.

The Election in Kentucky—The Glorious Democratic Victory—Mr. Nasby's Account Thereof.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,)
Aug. 6, 1868.

The election in Kentucky resulted more gloriouser than ever we hed anticipated. Eighty thousand majority is a big thing, and we knowd it, but we felt that the eye of the Dimocricy wuz onto us, and we did our level best. We wanted to inspire the Dimocricy uv the North; to set em an example in fact wich would awaken in em emulashun. The election at the Corners wuz the same es the others in the State, so in writin the history of this wun I am writin the history uv all.

We had held a series uv meetins, all wich, with the exception uv Elder Pennibacker's obstinacy, wuz harmonious and effective. Gov. Seymour's letter wuz a great help to us. I hed been afraid that he mite say suthin in it wich wood bother us, but when I got it I exclaimed halleloogy! He hedn't sed a thing! He hedn't teched any uv the questions at ishoo, and konsekently coodn't give no offense to nobody. Bascom took it, and swore that he wuz satisfied from readin it in connection with his Cooper Instoot speech, that he wuz in favor uv payin the bonds in gold, while Pennibacker wuz quite as well satisfied, from readin it in conneckshun with the platform and Pendleton's speeches, that he wuz in favor uv payin the bonds in greenbax.

They got to dispootin over it, and referred the matter to me. Imitatin Seymore, I never sed a word about bonds and greenbax, but went off into a most elokent denunsiashun ov Joodis Iskariot. It's always safe to abooze Judis, ez there ain't nobody nowhere to defend him.

"But," sed they in korus, "does he perpose to pay the bonds in gold or greenbax?"

Smilin benignantly onto em, ez Seymore did at the Convenshun, I replied in these words: "My friends—for you are my friends—let us confine ourselves to livin ishoos. Let me ask yoo ez patriots and men who hev the best interests uv the country at heart, do you want yoor daughters to marry niggers?"

"Never!" sed they, strikin tables, "never!" and they rushed out in the street, hollerin "'Rah for Seymour!"

Sich porshens uv the letter, however, ez fitted our case I red to em. That paragraff into which he bewails the condishun uv men like us at the Corners, wich he styles the intelligence uv the South, Kernel McPelter and I red to every one at the Corners, we bein all which kin read; and the paragraff in wich he denounces the men who assert that Union men ain't permitted to live in peace in the South I read the first time to twenty or thirty uv our people wich hed just returned from a raid onto the settlement uv abolitionists over on the Piko Run. Young Issaker Gavitt was so affected that he shed tears, wipin his eyes with a handkercher he took from the body uv a Yoonyun man wich he hed just shot in the presence uv his family, wich refoozed to leave the settlement.

The eleeshun went off magnificently. Never did I see in all my experience, wich hez bin very great, sich extensive preparations made. Bascom's bar wuz made free. Deekin Pogram, Kernel McPelter, and myself, one uv which holds a Government offis, and the other two expect to, hed a barl uv new eleeshun whisky purchist, wich Elder Pennibacker, notwithstandin his disaffeeshun, furnisht at cost, wich wuz 22 cents per gallon, ez no tax hez ever bin pade in this districk.

I opened the polls, usin for the purpose a hat, and the votin commenst lively. I put in two, Bascom slipt in three under different names, and the other faithful ones voted ez many times ez they thot nessary. About ten o'clock Pollock came up to vote, at which I wuz surprised. When I say surprised I mean it. The very presence uv the man at sich a time and place wuz startlin, and it hed a terrible effeck on the populis. "Wat!" sed Issaker Gavity, indignantly, "shel a Illinoy Ablishnist—a man not born in Kentucky—a man who holds views so totally different from ourn, persoom to vote at these ere poles? Never!"

And Issaker, bilin over with rage, went for him, in wich he was assisted by the entire balance uv the Corners. The wretched man paid a heavy penalty for his insolence. He wuz carried off by some sympathisin niggers, a mere wreck uv his former self.

A little later the "Yoonyun men," ez they call theirselves, upon Pike Run, come down to vote. But Issaker and McPelter reasoned with em. Kernel McPelter's remarks wuz pertikelerly impressive. They asserted that ez Amerikin citizens they had a rite to vote, and shood do so at all hazards. The Kernel in reply statid to em that the Corners wuz a fitin for her liberties—that no matter wat their abstrack rites mite be the Corners cood not permit herself to be contaminated with Ablishn votes. "Should you attempt it," sed he impressively, "the blood uv the Corners will be up, and I won't be answerable for the consekences. Beware!"

They pressed forerd, when from among our people a single shot wuz heard, and the head one ov em, a preacher, fell within in the dust.

I pitied the poor wretch, but wat kin we do? Why will they come about us irritatin our people with their incenjary votes? That man hed a family. Wat reason will he give them, when he's carried home dead, for his ontimely decease? It's ever thus. The Ablishnists will never let us alone. And yet I spose that a hirlin and subsidized press in the North, in the face uv the provocashen we received, will accuse us uv murderin this man!

Our ambishen wuz to hev the vote

A SOLDIER ON SEYMOUR.

Gettysburg—The Draft Riots in New York—The Lookout Mountain of Republicanism.

One of the speakers at the Grant and Colfax ratification meeting in Brooklyn, New York, on Wednesday evening, the 15th inst., was Lieutenant Governor Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, a brave and gallant soldier. Some Democrats present tried to hiss him down, when he paid his respects to Horatio Seymour in the following eloquent and truthful language:

"On the Fourth of July, 1863, when Governor of the State, he stood at the Academy of Music in New York, and in a most elaborate address apologized alike for slavery, the South, and the rebellion. He had no word of cheer for the patient man who was bearing the nation's sorrow in the capital. [Applause.] He had no word of encouragement for our gallant soldiers who that very hour were grappling with Lee in a life and death struggle among the hills of Pennsylvania; nothing but icy sneers, but cold calculations, and but illy concealed sympathy with treason. [You are right.] Thank God, at the same hour Meade gave the lie to his eloquent sophistry, as he hurled Gen. Lee back in terrible defeat from Cemetery Hill and Round Top, at Gettysburg; and Grant's cannon made strange echo to his cowardly but concealed appeals for compromise and surrender, as Vicksburg fell, and Pemberton's host cast down their flags of defeat. [Applause.] [At this point there were some indications of disturbance, when the speaker said it was a good sign when, so soon after a Democratic Convention, the devotees of that school are finding their way into the Democratic church.] A few short days passed, and on July 13th of the same year, the terrible draft riots broke out in New York city. Now I do not charge that Seymour did not seek to quell the riot. But I do charge that those riots were the natural, logical, and almost necessary results of his speeches, his teachings, and his public official acts. It was the logic of his polished brain rooted and growing in the passion of the mob. And then when the storm had gathered, he addressed these maddened, brutalized rioters as his friends, and besought their patience by the plea that he had sent his Adjutant General to Washington to beg that the draft might be suspended. When the tidings of these riots and of Seymour's conduct and speech reached me with my regiment, I was toiling along a dusty road of Maryland [applause and hisses] in pursuit of the retreating rebels. Fainting under the terrible heat, some falling and even dying by the wayside, our men were still pressing on. The loyal arms had been victorious at Gettysburg, and we had heard the glad news from Vicksburg. We were weary, but still we could see the victory drawing nigh. Like thunder from a clear sky fell the tidings of this cowardly uprising of our own home against the Government and the flag. Strong men wept with shame and rage. Firm lips closed in a firmer wrath as they whispered the news down the ranks, and muskets were grasped with vengeful feeling, such as we had not known before in skirmish or in battle.—Could we have filed that day into Broadway there would have been a bloody reckoning, and short work would have been made of his Excellency's especial friends. [Applause.] We had left home to fight your battles, and we felt that you were bound to tax yourselves if need be, to your last dollar, to pension our widows, to succor our wounded, and to feed our little ones. We were there just as much for your sakes as for our own, and we felt that when our ranks grew thin we had a right to reinforcements, that you were bound in honor to send us your young men and your strong men, even if your old men and boys had to work in your factories, and the women had to till the fields. We were terribly in earnest. We were fighting rebels. We meant to stand up to our work, and we very solemnly intended that you should stand squarely up to yours. [Applause.] How reverently we thanked God when the good Lincoln and the lion-hearted Stanton said the draft should be enforced. [Applause.] And how we cheered the soldiers who were sent from our midst to enforce the law and uphold the honor of our flag against the Northern mob. You can now understand how we soldiers feel toward His Excellency Horatio Seymour. In the hour of our sorrow and weariness he had no encouragement for us, no faith in our courage and no faith in the final victory. Now, in our triumph, when the flag streams out on every breeze, and all our land is one again, we have no need for thee, Horatio Seymour. [Applause.] Let Southern rebels shout thy praise; let the burners of orphan asylums, and the deserter and the skulker from the draft twine laurels for thy brows; we will stand by the old flag, all battle-scarred, but glorious in victory, while we follow the great Captain of our armies, our own Ulysses Grant. [Applause.] At the battle of Lookout Mountain, as, following the line of fire, our surgeons climbed up the hilly steep, they met four soldiers coming down an carrying in a blanket a shapeless mass. Laying their burden tenderly down, they asked the doctor to look at their wounded color Sergeant. His shoulder and forearm had been torn away by a shell. The surgeon knelt, and putting the hair back from his manly brow, asked, "My brave fellow, where are you hit?" His eye unclosed for a moment, as he faintly answered, "Almost at the top." "No, no, my good man, whereabouts are you wounded?"

Again his dying eye opened, again his dying lips moved, as he whispered, 'I was almost at the top, sir, bearing the flag, when the shell

ILLINOIS ITEMS.

The child of Mr. Kidd, of Aledo, bitten by a rattlesnake recently, is recovering.

Rev. Samuel Dickinson, an old resident of Marion county, died on the 11th inst., aged 88 years.

Osceola, in Stark county, has voted to subscribe $35,000 to the Dixon, Peoria and Hannibal Railroad.

Seventeen law suits have been instituted lately at East St. Louis against importers of Texas cattle.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company are about to try the experiment of burning peat on their locomotives.

A boy twelve years of age and weighing 149 pounds, was seen on the streets, at Kolthsburg, Mercer county, the other day.

Jos. L. Johnson, a resident of Springfield, was relieved of his gold watch and chain at the depot at Decatur, on Friday last.

The next meeting of the State Association of County Superintendents of Schools will be held in Aurora, commencing on October 13.

Francis Juarez, a Mexican, was arrested on Tuesday, at Caledonia, for horse stealing. In default of $500 bail he went to the lock up.

Peoria is taking steps to have a poor house that is worthy of the place, instead of the one now there, which has been long neglected.

The Chicago Saloon Keepers Protective Association, filed a certificate of organization in the office of the Secretary of State on Saturday last.

The Clifton House, at Ottawa, will be opened with a ball, Thursday evening, 20th inst. The new hotel is under the management of Lewis Howard.

A man fell from the third story window of a house in Limerick, Logan county, a few nights ago, and was so badly injured that his recovery is doubtful.

A little boy, named Houtchin, was severely burned in the face, endangering his eyes, while playing with powder with another boy, at Upper Alton, on the 9th inst.

On Saturday last Jerome Williams and Beckey C. Glick were married in a shoe store at Decatur after having the subject under consideration about three hours.

Mr. Thos. Poplett, for more than a quarter of a century a citizen of Peoria county, died in Richwoods township on the 13th inst., aged nearly seventy years.

The Jerseyville *Democrat* learns that the paper mill established at Jersey Landing, in Jersey county, is in successful operation and is now doing a large and profitable business.

The recent election in Greene county, on the question of voting $50,000 in favor of the Rock Island, Alton and St. Louis railroad, resulted in a vote of 1,171 for, and 265 against the proposition.

Frederick Dent, to whom was assigned the first lot of ground laid out in Galena, and who built the first storehouse erected in that city, is now visiting Galena, at the advanced age of 81 years.

The people of Metamora have bought and donated a large steam whistle to the new flour mill lately erected there. It is to be made to answer the place of a town clock, and will be sounded morning, noon and night.

On Friday morning last, as a man named Marshall was trying to jump upon the switch engine at Bloomington, his foot slipped and he was thrown under the engine and had his leg so badly crushed that amputation was necessary.

The franchise of the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad has now become the joint property of the Chicago, Columbus and Indiana Central, the Terre Haute and Indianapolis, and the St. Louis, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Roads.

A passenger train of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad crossed the Kickapoo bridge, five miles from Peoria, with the forward wheels of the locomotive off the rail, and stopped safely on the other side. It was a narrow escape.

On Friday last a man named Hull went to a saloon, at Peoria, and made representation whereby he succeeded in obtaining possession of a carpet sack belonging to a man named Schmidt, and, leaving his own instead, has not been heard of since.

The Mattoon Journal says: Mr. A. M. Walker, a farmer from Hutton, in this county, took a flock of sheep to Chicago lately, and sold them for $100, put the money in his pocket and started for the depot, he was robbed of all the money he had but seven cents before he got on the train. He was passed home on the Central, and reached here—hungry.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Pusey is declared to have become a candidate for Catholicism.

Wm. G. Willis has died in Boone county, Ky. Age, 48; weight, 500 avoirdupois.

Senator Yates arrived home on Monday last and had an enthusiastic reception.

Brigham Young is building a private residence at Provo, fifty-five miles south of Salt Lake City.

Mrs. Charles, the popular authoress of the "Schonberg Cotta Family," etc., has been recently afflicted in the death of her husband.

Commodore Winslow, of Alabama renown, will be present at the opening of the new Winslow House on Kearsage Mountain, on the 12th prox.

S. L. Spink, formerly editor of the Paris (Ill.) *Beacon and Blade*, has been unanimously nominated for Congress by the Republican party of Dakota Territory.

It is reported that Mr. F. W. Green.

chized. Willing to gratify its eager desire to supply information on a point which it confessed was "a fair and proper" subject of inquiry, we called attention to certain documents in the report of the House Committee on the assassination of Lincoln, which have been matter of public record for three years past, in reference to Gen. Singleton's visit to Richmond, and the statements of one of the Commissioners of the rebel Government in Canada. One of these (and the principal document) was the following extract from a letter from Jacob Thompson:

"While I am not prepared to justify your belief that Barrett is a spy, yet I am satisfied that the whole effort has been a miserable failure. *It is too late for Singleton to say this,* SINCE HE HAS RECEIVED AND NOT ACCOUNTED FOR $13,000 FROM THIS SAME SPY. I agree with you that we have fallen into the hands of men *whose performance has fallen far short of their professions* and apparent expectations. I shall take steps for my departure from this city and from Canada. On yesterday, Mr. Burley, one of the Johnson Island men, was arrested. *So we shall now have that affair fully ventilated.* After *the miserable failure at Chicago, by discovery,* and the quiescent state of the Northern public mind, I have but little hope of aid to the Confederacy from this quarter. I have been expecting you for some time. Enclosed you will find a letter from McGinnis, whom I advised to go to Montreal and pay into your hands the money *he had obtained at St. Albans.* He offered to pay me the money, and when I told him I should at once turn it over to you, and therefore he had better pay it to you at once. And this he agreed to do. I suppose I shall see him no more. He wishes a statement from me, and it is just that I should detail for him our conversation.
"Yours truly, JACOB THOMPSON."

Upon this we based the following pertinent and perfectly legitimate inquiries:

What were the actual relations subsisting between Gen. Singleton and the rebel Commissioners in Canada? Did he enjoy that "confidence," as he did that of their chief at Richmond? (Thompson's letter would indicate that he had possessed their confidence, but somehow had lost it.) Is it true that Singleton had "received and not accounted for $13,000" of rebel funds from Barrett, as charged by Thompson? —and if so, did he ever account for it afterwards to the rebel Government, its Commissioners in Canada, Barrett, or anybody else? Did he ever receive any other funds from the same source,—and, if so, how was the whole to be used, and was it actually used according to agreement, either in whole or in part? If the latter, how much went in the direction originally intended, and what became of the remainder? And finally, did Singleton ever assert that any of the money which he is charged with having received, either directly or indirectly from the rebel Commissioners, instead of being devoted to securing the election of McClellan, *should be employed to secure his defeat?*

There is nothing in this, it will be seen, that is not directly suggested by Thompson's letter or flow from it.

Two days after (viz: August 13) the *Herald* had not yet learned that there was anything in these questions which was not "fair and proper" subjects of inquiry, and in its issue of that day, it accordingly announced:

"We had intended this morning to reply to the articles that appeared in the Whig Tuesday evening against Gen Singleton. Other matters have prevented it. To-day we shall be absent to attend the Democratic County Convention at Camp Point. On our return we shall dispose of all the Whig has said, and from day to day will dispose of all it may or can say against Gen. Singleton or any other candidate on the Democratic ticket."

With this assurance we rested easy in anticipation of the desired information. But two days later it appeared that our contemporary, in the language of "Nasby," had seen "a new lite." It had been seized with a sudden fit of "discretion," and instead of doing what it had so ostentatiously promised to do, with great circumlocution and much iteration, professedly under instructions, announced its retirement from this branch of the subject altogether. It did not do this, however, without seeking to make the impression that the Thompson charges, if they applied to Gen. Singleton at all, had reference to private business and real estate transactions between him and Barrett, and with an excess of liberality it vouched for the willingness of Gen. Singleton to exhibit all his books and papers to show what those transactions were. We care nothing about Gen. Singleton's private business transactions with Barrett, or any body else; but our inquiries were directed, as the record will show, wholly to the matter contained in the Thompson letter. The attempt of his organ here to make it appear by perversion of our article or otherwise, that they had reference to anything else, is the merest quibbling, apparently designed to cover a not very creditable retreat from the whole subject.

Referring to a garbled passage from our article, the *Herald* says:

We are authorized to say that unless the statement shall be promptly retracted, its author will be publicly denounced in a manner and with an emphasis and earnestness that will prove anything but pleasant to him.

We are not accustomed to deal in threats, nor shall we be deterred by them from a fair and honorable discussion of public affairs. Gen. Singleton's organ may feel more at home in a personal controversy, but we shall not be drawn by this from the real point at issue. The public will scarcely fail to appreciate the necessity, however, which compels such a course on the part of the *Herald* and its friends.

The *Herald* now seeks to make the impression that Gen. Singleton's visits to Canada were merely incidental and as a matter of necessity in the course of journeys between the East and the West. Yet a few days ago it announced boastingly that "Gen. Singleton went to Canada to 'confer with the Commissioners of the rebel Government' upon precisely the

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Quincy, must have been an impressive evidence to all who witnessed it, of the hold which the standard-bearer of the Republican party has upon the popular heart. Never since the fall of Richmond has the popular enthusiasm been at so high a pitch, and probably never before was so large a crowd gathered together on so short a notice in Quincy, to do honor to any individual, or to indicate their support of any cause. Those who have been disposed to believe, in view of Democratic boasts and clamor, that Quincy and Adams county are overwhelmingly Democratic, must have been undeceived by the conclusive evidence which Saturday night's demonstration afforded of the direction of public sentiment.

The quiet, unobtrusive bearing of Gen. Grant and his unaffected modesty, resting upon a basis of merit and gallantry such as few men have possessed in the history of any country, win to him all loyal and patriotic hearts. A sight of his clear, calm, steady eye and his firm, well-knit frame must convince every man and every woman whose mind is not thoroughly imbued by the most besotted and debasing prejudice; that the charges with which the Democratic presses teem are mere baseless slander and vituperation. These very assaults have the effect to make for him friends from the ranks of Conservatives themselves, wherever he goes and his true character is appreciated and understood.

The Republicans of Quincy and vicinity on Saturday night demonstrated that they will stand firmly by the cause for which Gen. Grant fought throughout the war, and at the polls in November they will demonstrate their faithful adherence to the same cause of which he is now the representative, by giving him their full vote for President.

GEN. GRANT, referring to the Quincy *Herald's* pretended report of his speech at the Rink in this city on Saturday night last, (the report consisted of three blank lines) quietly remarked that it would cost his friends no trouble to explain it. This is more than can be said of Gov. Seymour's speeches, all of which have to be explained away up to the date of his nomination for the Presidency, to render his position in harmony with the New York platform.

THE Southern Republicans are reported to be making a zealous efforts to secure a meeting of Congress in September, in order to adopt measures for the protection of the Southern loyalists at the November election. The necessity for some such action is already becoming apparent, and it is highly probable that it will be even more so as time advances and the Southern rebels develop their policy for securing the election of Seymour and Blair by fraud and intimidation.

A MISSOURI paper says, "Grant is as dead as the hundred and seventeen thousand poor fellows that he sacrificed between the Rapidan and City Point." The Democracy, then, would seem to be expending a great deal of effort in the attempt to kill a man who, they say, is dead already. If they really believe what they say, they are evidently acting on the principle that even "an ass may kick a dead lion."

THE spirit of Copperheadism was manifested in a striking manner at Galena, on Friday last, the day of the great Republican mass meeting there. The City Council, composed entirely of Copperheads, ordered the taking up of a bridge across Fever river, leading from the depot to the city, ostensibly for the purpose of repair, but evidently to give trouble to persons desiring to attend the meeting.

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS has returned to Washington to resume the duties of his office. It is rumored that the President, having failed to secure his removal by accepting unconditionaly his conditional resignation will now attempt to secure the same end by formal charges and suspension.

THE corner stone of the new State Capitol, at Springfield, is to be laid with Masonic ceremonies on the 5th of October next. A meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Masonic Order will be in session at that time.

ANOTHER Fenian scare is reported from Canada. The Toronto *Globe* professes to have positive information that extensive preparations are in progress for a raid.

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who were in the Union army, five to one. If the sentiments of the majority of his supporters are to be taken as the average sentiments of the party which he represents, Mr. Seymour is rather the candidate of the rebel than the Union army. Wade Hampton claims as much as this when he boasts that he was the author of the resolution adopted by the New York Convention declaring "the reconstruction acts of Congress, so-called, usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void"—the object being to prepare the way for the overthrow of the existing State Governments in the South, and the remanding of those States to rebel rule with slavery, or to anarchy.

THE depth of abasement to which a loyal man must descend in order to fit himself for harmonious cooperation with Southern rebels in the support of Seymour and Blair, is strikingly illustrated by the following synopsis of a speech which Montgomery Blair delivered at Alexandria, Va., the other day:

He admitted that he had been a Union man, but he had never been of those who abused Lee and Johnson, and the other Generals of the Confederacy. The people of the North knew that the people of the South were patriotic. There had been cause for the resistance of the South; if the people of the North had not seen it before, they begin to see it now [applause] and it was for the future, in its developments, to say which side was right. [Great applause.] No people had a greater right to the American flag than the people of Virginia. [Cry of "Bully for you."] Before the speaker had been a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet for three months, he had denounced the doctrine of consolidation as worse than secession, and from that hour he had been fighting the despotism of consolidation. In crushing the Rebellion the liberties of both sections had been crushed and to-day we had the military power decreeing who should be elected. In case the Radical party should succeed we shall have one Imperialistic sway, like the Imperialistic sway of the Old World, eating out the people's substance. [Applause.]

If there is any position more despicable than that of the rebel himself, it is that of the man, pretendedly loyal during the war, who now indorses the defeated rebellion.

THE Democracy are not likely to make much capital out of their denunciation of Gen. Lippincott about the duel into which he was forced in California several years ago, as the more the facts are sifted, the more honorable do they appear to Gen. Lippincott and the more disgraceful do they appear to those who attempted to crush him and failed. But the treatment which he received at the hands of his enemies, is characteristic of the Democratic party to-day, though the result was so far different from what they anticipated. We publish in another place to-day a clear statement of the affair from the Lincoln (Ill.) *Intelligencer*, which will repay perusal, and is calculated to cover with confusion those who have been assailing him with the most malignant vituperation for weeks past.

WE invite the Quincy *Herald's* attention again to its unsupported statement made three months ago, that Gen. "John A. Logan has repeatedly said that the Senate won't confirm the appointment of any man for office who is not a thief and a plunderer." Its statement that "Thaddeus Stevens says that Grant won't carry but two Northern States," has been set at rest by the declaration of the old Commoner on his death-bed expressing his belief that Grant will be elected. Cannot the *Herald* muster some support for its charge about Logan, at least? Until it does so, candid, truth-loving people will not be likely to misinterpret its attempt to divert attention from its own discomfiture by the resort to personal vituperation.

HORATIO SEYMOUR told the New York Convention before his nomination that "he could not be nominated without putting himself and the Democratic party in peril." Without doubt he then spoke honestly; yet, although thus appealed to and forewarned, in their desperation to secure some sort of a candidate, the Convention went forward and nominated him with the predictions of defeat from their candidate still ringing in their ears. The pretended confidence of Mr. Seymour and his friends now is evidently assumed and an after-thought for the purpose of keeping up the spirits of the party.

GEN. SINGLETON'S local organ has so far failed to furnish to the public a copy of President Lincoln's commission authorizing the former to act as a Peace Commissioner to Jeff. Davis' Government at Richmond, though repeatedly invited to do so. Yet it said only a few days ago that Gen. Singleton "exhibited to Jeff. Davis his credentials from Lincoln." If this is true, these "credentials" would show exactly what were Singleton's powers, and so put an end to all controversy on this point. Will the *Herald* produce the "commission?"

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coln, says:

On the 17th January, 1865, H. L. Clay wrote a letter to the wife of C. C. Clay, dated "Richmond, Virginia," in which he says:
"I HAVE JUST SEEN GENERAL SINGLETON, OF ILLINOIS, here by permission of Lincoln and Davis. HE TELLS ME THAT BROTHER C. [CLEMENT C. CLAY—ED. WHIG] WILL NOT ATTEMPT TO RUN THE BLOCKADE AT WILMINGTON, BUT WILL CERTAINLY GO TO MEXICO, AND THENCE TO TEXAS. As a reason for that he says, besides apprehension of capture, *my brother C. has been employed by a gentleman in Massachusetts* (a Mr. Pierce) *to look after a large* (landed perhaps) *interest in Texas.* I tell you this to quiet your fears for his safety, and to let your patience have its perfect work."

Which Singleton was this? Will it be claimed that Singleton, the rebel Congressman, was meant, when the letter distinctly says "*Gen. Singleton of Illinois?*" And, if it is confessed that Gen. J. W. Singleton, of Illinois, is meant, *how did he happen to know so much about the business and movements of C. C. Clay*, one of the rebel commissioners in Canada? Had he been in communication with Clay?—and if so, *where, unless in Canada, where Clay then was?*

Here is pretty conclusive evidence, then, that Singleton met Clay in Canada.

What Clay's official character in Canada was, is shown by the following commission:

RICHMOND, Virginia, April 27, 1864.
SIR: Confiding special trust in your zeal, discretion and patriotism, I hereby direct you to proceed at once to Canada, there to carry out such instructions as you have received from me, verbally, in such manner as shall seem most likely to conduce to the furtherance of the interests of the Confederate States of America, which have been intrusted to you.
Very respectfully and truly, yours,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.
HON. C. C. CLAY, Jr., &c., &c., &c., Richmond, Va.

So it seems that Clay, as well as Singleton, had the "confidence of Jeff. Davis," and why should they not meet and confer together? Will Gen. Singleton deny that such meeting or meetings did actually take place in Canada? Did Clay's secret "instructions" received "verbally" from Jeff. Davis direct him to see Gen. Singleton?

Next let us examine the Jake Thompson letter and its bearing on the Singleton's. The report of the Congressional Committee to investigate the assassination conspiracy says that, "although this letter (the letter signed "Jacob Thompson," already published) is mutilated, and the name of the person to whom it is addressed effaced, it is still apparent that IT WAS WRITTEN TO C. C. CLAY, JR. *The letter itself furnishes internal evidence leading to the same conclusion.*" This letter contains the following passage:

While I am not prepared to justify your belief that Barrett is a spy, yet I am fully satisfied the whole effort has been a miserable failure. It is too late for Singleton to say this, since he has received and not accounted for $13,000 from this same spy. * * * After the miserable failure at Chicago, by discovery, &c.

The "effort" mentioned in this letter evidently has reference to the attempts to get up an insurrection in the North. The context, especially the reference to "the failure at Chicago," proves this.

Now look at these facts:

1. It appears by the letter of H. L. Clay to the wife of his brother that Gen. Singleton, when in Richmond, gave information about the business and movements of C. C. Clay which indicated conclusively that he (Singleton) had been in intimate communication with Clay.

2. The Thompson letter bears evidence of having been written to some one (the report says there is "internal evidence that it was written to C. C. Clay") who had expressed the "belief that Barrett is [was] a spy." While expressing his dissent from this opinion, Thompson, in the very next sentence, refers to somebody by the name of "Singleton," who not only agrees with Clay in opinion about Barrett, but appears from the context to have suggested the opinion which Clay had expressed.

Now, who was that "Singleton," is the interesting question? General Singleton's friends say it was "Otho R. Singleton" of Mississippi. But there is no evidence that the latter Singleton was ever in Canada, or had any direct communication with C. C. Clay during the war; while there is evidence in the H. L. Clay letter that "Gen. Singleton of Illinois" *had.* We ask our readers to put these two curious facts together—the fact of Gen. Singleton's communication with C. C. Clay, shown by the H. L. Clay letter; and the other fact of the charge of treachery to the rebel cause against Barrett having been suggested to this same C. C. Clay by somebody by the name of "Singleton"—and then come to their own conclusions as to what "Singleton" is meant. Is it probable that, on such testimony any intelligent jury would convict Otho R. Singleton, of Mississippi? Whether Gen. Singleton had the $13,000 from Barrett, as charged by Thompson, is another thing which we leave him to settle with Thompson. We may have other still more pointed testimony to submit on this subject at the proper time, but, for the present, the above seems sufficient.

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from an officer who heard him make the statement.

GEN. SINGLETON'S home organ, on several occasions recently, has thrown out mysterious intimations in reference to what the General will do when he returns from his campaign in the northern part of the District, where we are told he is "winning golden opinions from all sorts of people" as the champion of the reconstructed Democracy. We do not know whether these threats are authorized, nor do we care. We have a high appreciation of Gen. Singleton's character as a *peace man*, as illustrated by his record in the Mormon and Brown county wars, as well as during the late rebellion; and we anticipate nothing more desperate on his return than to be invited to drink his health in a bottle of "Bourbon" from his well stocked cellar. We have given Gen. S. credit for a fair degree of common sense, however much we may have differed with him on political questions; and nobody knows better than he that we have treated him in a fair and honorable manner in the the discussion of his public record, and that he has nothing to gain, either politically or otherwise, by resorting to a personal controversy to divert attention from that record—whatever his organ here, either with or without authority, may have to say. We have by no means exhausted our magazine of facts, and whether we shall do so or not, may depend upon the provocation given to us. At all events, we can say nothing more damaging to his character than the boast of his organ here repeated almost daily for weeks past, that he had "the confidence of Jeff. Davis."

THE Democratic papers are publishing a sphinx-like letter of Horatio Seymour's, bearing date in 1864, which they assume to be an endorsement of the eight-hour principle. The letter is a mere cunning balancing of words, and, while it does not directly endorse the principle of an eight-hour law, but simply claims the right of Legislatures to try the the experiment—a right which nobody questions—it does contain the following sneer at the currency:

The time of labor has not been shortened by far as fast as the currency with which it is paid has fallen off in value.

And now Mr. Seymour is the candidate for President of a party which not only claims to be in favor of the payment of the national debt in greenbacks, but also by this policy proposes to depreciate the value of the currency in which labor is paid still further. The principle enunciated in the above sentence would imply that he would be in favor of increasing the hours of labor, when the finances of the county return to a specie basis.

It might be equally instructive if the Seymour organs would reproduce some of their candidate's speeches against paying the national debt in greenbacks, delivered a few weeks before his nomination. The "transformation" indicated by his position then and his pretended position now, would be even more remarkable than anything to be found in this letter.

THE Illinois State Teachers' Institute closed its tenth annual session at Bloomington, on Friday last. President Edwards was re-elected President, and Professor Pillsbury, Secretary, for the ensuing year, with one Vice President for each Congressional District. Resolutions were adopted that the Institute meet next year at Bloomington, commencing on the second Monday in August, and continuing its session for two weeks. At the close, a series of resolutions was adopted, of which the following is a synopsis;

First—That encouraged by mutual intercourse, their professional enthusiasm is renewed. Second—Recognizing the Teachers' Institute as a powerful agent for good, and as enabling them to gain higher views of the profession. Third—Recognizing the State Normal University as the grand educational center of the State. Fourth—That the moral training of pupils ought to engage the earnest attention of every teacher, and that their life and character should in all cases be an exponent of their best intentions. Fifth—Returning thanks to the Faculty of the University for the able and valuable instruction given during the sessions of the Institute. Sixth—Returning thanks to Drs. Edwards, Bateman, and Gregory, for their instructive lectures. Seventh—Returning thanks to the State Board for the free use of the University buildings. Eighth—Returning thanks to the Chicago & Alton and Illinois Central railroads, for reduction in fare to members. Ninth—Returning thanks to the Press for favorable notices. Tenth—That the township instead of the district ought to be the unit of school business. Eleventh—That Directors should be allowed to make arrangements for teachers at their option.

GEN. BUCHANAN has issued instructions to his subordinates in Louisiana for their direction in suppressing local disturbances in that State.

ADVICES from Kansas report that the Indians have disappeared from the theatre of their recent outrages in that State, and quiet has been restored.

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politician of this city, whom nobody respects, and nobody would believe on oath.

WHAT THE WHIG SAID.

[From the Quincy Whig, Aug. 7, 1868.]

The *Herald* is very free to tell us what transpired on Gen. Singleton's visit to Richmond, whither it says he went by appointment of President Lincoln as a peace commissioner, to confer with the rebel Government. Will it tell us by whose instructions (if any one's) he went to confer with the commissioners of the rebel Government in Canada, and what transpired there?

SINGLETON'S VISIT TO CANADA CONFESSED AND WHAT TRANSPIRED THERE.

[From the Quincy Herald, Aug. 9, 1868.]

The WHIG is entirely satisfied as to all that took place at Richmond, on the occasion of Gen. Singleton's visit there at the request and by the authority of President Lincoln. But it wants to know "by whose instructions General Singleton went to confer with the Commissioners of the rebel Government in Canada, and what transpired there?" *The question is a fair and proper one, and it is right it should be answered.* GENERAL SINGLETON WENT TO CANADA "TO CONFER WITH THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE REBEL GOVERNMENT," UPON PRECISELY THE SAME AUTHORITY THAT HORACE GREELEY WENT THERE. As to "what transpired there," Greeley having been present, can tell quite as well as the editor of the *Herald* or General Singleton can. It may have transpired there, that the rebel commissioners told Singleton and Greeley that they would guarantee the rebels would lay down their arms, stop fighting, and resume their places in the Union, if Mr. Lincoln would agree that they might do so *with or without slavery.* It may have transpired there that both General Singleton and Horace Greeley told the rebel commissioners they would make that representation to President Lincoln. And it may have transpired, either there or somewhere else, that soon after he heard of it, President Lincoln commissioned General Singleton to go down to Richmond and tell the rebel authorities that their terms of peace were accepted—that all he asked of them in the world was, that they would lay down their arms, stop fighting, and resume their old places in the Union, *either with or without slavery.* ALL THIS, and more, we are happy to be able to assure the WHIG, TRANSPIRED IN CANADA and elsewhere, along in those days.

Gen. Grant at La Prairie.

A large and enthusiastic crowd assembled at the Station to see Gen. Grant, Saturday evening. The hero was soon discovered when the train stopped, and he received, through the car window, such a greeting and handshaking as soldiers know just how to give their great leader and the hope of the nation. He was requested to go out on the platform, as many ladies in that part of the crowd could not see him at the window, he arose and forthwith obeyed orders. Three rousing cheers were given as the train moved off.

At candle light many of the Republican voters of North-east met at the School house and organized a preliminary meeting by appointing John Bedle temporary chairman, and P. A. Sickle Secretary. The chairman made a few stirring remarks. A committee was appointed to draft rules for the government of a Tanners' Club, which was resolved to organize next Thursday night. J. J. Graham addressed the meeting at some length, setting forth the great blunders of Gen. Grant and other kindred spirits in a way that brought the house down repeatedly.

The Bennett boys were present with their drums and fife, and the music reminded us very forcibly of the Camp and the Field. The meeting wound up with three rousing cheers for Gen. Grant and the whole Republican ticket.

The New York Democracy and the President.

Washington (Aug. 16) dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

Notwithstanding the attempt to conceal the negotions which the New York Democrats have been carrying on with the President since Seymour's nomination, some of their adventures at the White House have come to light. To the first gentlemen who called on him shortly after the convention adjourned, he was very curt, telling them he had put their party on its feet, and in return they had thrown him overboard, and he could have nothing more to do with them. In his own choice language he asked them to say to Mr. Seymour, and the whole *World* set, that he had been informed they had been from the first secretly in favor of impeachment, and now they might one and all "go to hell," as far as he cared, and with this the first interview ended. There have been several others, and, finally during last week these gentlemen reported here, and in New York, that the President had been brought around, and would now help in the coming campaign. They made some grand promises, as they tell their friends, but their nature has not been ascertained. As an evidence that he really intends to support Seymour, the Democrats are trying to get the President to suspend Rollins and give the place to an avowed Democrat, who will use its whole patronage, as far as possible, to carry the close States.

Col. Robert Johnson, the President's son, is just out of the Insane Asylum, and has fully recovered from his temporary insanity.

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or thirty uv our people wich hed just returned from a raid onto the settlement uv abolitionists over on the Pike Run. Young Issaker Gavitt was so affected that he shed tears, wipin his eyes with a handkercher he took from the body uv a Yoonyun man wich he hed just shot in the presence uv his family, wich refoozed to leave the settlement.

The eleeshun went off magnificently. Never did I see in all my experience, wich hez bin very great, sich extensive preparations made. Bascom's bar wuz made free. Deekin Pogram, Kernel McPelter, and myself, one uv which holds a Government offis, and the other two expect to, hed a barl uv new eleeshun whisky purchist, wich Elder Pennibacker, notwithstandin his disaffecshun, furnisht at cost, wich wuz 22 cents por gallon, ez nu tax hez ever bin pade in this districk.

I opened the polls, usin for the purpose a hat, and the votin commenst lively. I put in two, Bascom slipt in three under different names, and the other faithful ones voted ez many times ez they thot nessary. About ten o'clock Pollock came up to vote, at which I wuz surprised. When I say surprised I mean it. The very presence uv the man at sich a time and place wuz startlin, and it hed a terrible effeck on the populis. "Wat!" sed Issaker Gavity, indignantly, "shel a Illinoy Ablishnist—a man not born in Kentucky—a man who holds views so totally different from ourn, persoom to vote at these ere poles? Never!"

And Issaker, bilin over with rage, went for him, in wich he was assisted by the entire balance uv the Corners. The wretched man paid a heavy penalty for his insolence. He wuz carried off by some sympathisin niggers, a mere wreck uv his former self.

A little later the "Yoonyun men," ez they call theirselves, upon Pike Run, come down to vote. But Issaker and McPelter reasoned with em. Kernel McPelter's remarks wuz pertikelerly impressive. They asserted that ez Amerikin citizens they had a rite to vote, and shood do so at all hazards. The Kernel in reply statid to em that the Corners wuz a fitin for her liberties—that no matter wat their abstrack rites mite be the Corners cood not permit herself to be contaminated with Ablishn votes. "Should you attempt it," sed he impressively, "the blood uv the Corners will be up, and I won't be answerable for the consokences. Beware!"

They pressed forerd, when from among our people a single shot wuz heard, and the head one ov em, a preacher, fell within in the dust.

I pitied the poor wretch, but wat kin wo do? Why will they come about us irritatin our people with their incenjary votes? That man hed a family. Wat reason will he give them, when he's carried home dead, for his ontimely decease? It's ever thus. The Ablishnists will never let us alone. And yet I spose that a hirlin and subsidized press in the North, in the face uv the provocashen we received, will accuse us uv murderin this man!.

Our ambishen wuz to hev the vote clean Dimecratic. But it wuz not so.

At about 1 p. m. Joe Bigler, who hed heered of the doins, come to the polls. Issaker and McPelter wuz a going to prevent him from votin, but the villain drawd a revolver the minit they lookt at him, and they partid, making a lane for him to the hat.

"Does any one challenge my vote?" sed he, cockin his weepon. "Ef so, let em speak."

But no one interfered, and I took it. When we counted out, there wuz barely one Ablishn ballot in the hat. It wuz Bigler's. But we were neer enuff yoonanimus, and we propose to keep so. The process is simple. It consists merely in soothin all who differ with us. Thus we have peace at home.

Our politikle prospecks are mixed. The reduckshen uv the tax on whisky inclined many uv our voters toward Republikinism, but I headed this off by swearin that the Democrisy wuz pledged to take it orf all together. The Northern papers assertin that Blare's letter don't mean revolooshen is hurtin us some, but that is more than balanced by the ease with wich we kin organize. Yesterday an entire regiment in the Confedrit servis reorganized as a Seymour and Blare Club—retaining their officers, ez doorin the war, and yoosin the identikle rolls, flags and sich. It aids us wonderfly.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(Wich is Postmaster.)

POLITICAL.

(BY THE LATE MILES O'REILLY.)

In the world to-day no prouder name
Is borne on any breeze,
And with Grant to steer the ship of State
Our flag shall rule the seas;
No "Dominion" shall be north of us,
And south of us no foe—
Our Stars and Stripes in the Canadas,
And likewise Mexico!
For with President Ulysses
Will be few who care to fight—
May he rule the country he has saved,
And God defend the right!

Virdin is trying to raise a regiment of Tanners.

Bloomington has a thousand Tanners and an artillery company attached.

H. J. Sawyer, of Rockford, is an independent candidate for Sheriff in Winnebago county.

Alexander Campbell, of La Salle, has accepted a workman's nomination for Congress in the Sixth District.

Col. Franklin T. Gilbert, of Elgin, and formerly of the Sixteenth Cavalry, is candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court in Kane county.

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from Vicksburg. We were weary, but still we could see the victory drawing nigh. Like thunder from a clear sky fell the tidings of this cowardly uprising of our own home against the Government and the flag. Strong men wept with shame and rage. Firm lips closed in a firmer wrath as they whispered the news down the ranks, and muskets were grasped with vengeful feeling, such as we had not known before in skirmish or in battle.—Could we have filed that day into Broadway there would have been a bloody reckoning, and short work would have been made of his Excellency's especial friends. [Applause.] We had left home to fight your battles, and we felt that you were bound to tax yourselves if need be, to your last dollar, to pension our widows, to succor our wounded, and to feed our little ones. We were there just as much for your sakes as for our own, and we felt that when our ranks grew thin we had a right to reinforcements, that you were bound in honor to send us your young men and your strong men, even if your old men and boys had to work in your factories, and the women had to till the fields. We were terribly in earnest. We were fighting rebels. We meant to stand up to our work, and we very solemnly intended that you should stand squarely up to yours. [Applause.] How reverently we thanked God when the good Lincoln and the lion-hearted Stanton said the draft should be enforced. [Applause.] And how we cheered the soldiers who were sent from our midst to enforce the law and uphold the honor of our flag against the Northern mob. You can now understand how we soldiers feel toward His Excellency Horatio Seymour. In the hour of our sorrow and weariness he had no encouragement for us, no faith in our courage and no faith in the final victory. Now, in our triumph, when the flag streams out on every breeze, and all our land is one again, we have no need for thee, Horatio Seymour. [Applause.] Let Southern rebels shout thy praise; let the burners of orphan asylums, and the deserter and the skulker from the draft twine laurels for thy brows; we will stand by the old flag, all battle-scarred, but glorious in victory, while we follow the great Captain of our armies, our own Ulysses Grant. [Applause.] At the battle of Lookout Mountain, as, following the line of fire, our surgeons climbed up the hilly steep, they met four soldiers coming down an carrying in a blanket a shapeless mass. Laying their burden tenderly down, they asked the doctor to look at their wounded color Sergeant. His shoulder and forearm had been torn away by a shell. The surgeon knelt, and putting the hair back from his manly brow, asked, "My brave fellow, where are you hit?" His eye unclosed for a moment, as he faintly answered, "Almost at the top." "No, no, my good man, whereabouts are you wounded?"

Again his dying eye opened, again his dying lips moved, as he whispered, 'I was almost at the top, sir, bearing the flag, when the shell struck me.' One moment more, one gasp, and his brave spirit was gone forever. And so, dear friends, it is with us to-day. We are almost at the top. In faith and love we have carried the dear old flag for four long years of struggle, until now we are above the clouds, fighting as Joe Hooker fought up in the clear sunlight of absolute justice and right. [Applause.] Only once more close up the ranks. Only once more press up the mountain slope, and we shall plant our dear old flag clear up on the mountain top of a final victory for liberty and the rights of men." [Loud and continued applause.]

A Fact About Orville Grant.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

Contradicting the story that Orville Grant, brother of the General, is a Democrat, some paper states that he is prosperous and wealthy. We happen to know that he is not as wealthy by many thousands as he would have been if he had been a Copperhead. At a critical time in the war, Mr. Orville Grant and his partner were engaged in a very profitable operation in leather; they had bought a large stock and were hurrying it through their tanneries to secure large profits, when a call came for more troops. Mr. Orville Grant went to the establishment and told his men to leave their work and go into the service—it might ruin him, he said, but it was no time for any man to stand in the way of the nation's safety. They went; the whole stock of leather on hand was ruined, and Mr. Grant lost twenty thousand dollars instead of making fifty thousand, as he would have done, had he been one of Seymours "friends." It is needless to add that Mr. Orville Grant has been a zealous Republican ever since that party was formed, and is a man of such devotion to principle that he would vote against General Grant himself if he were a Copperhead Democrat.

Mrs. Senator Sprague and Miss Chase, daughters of Chief Justice Chase, were at Hudson, Wis., a few days ago. They went up to Taylor's Falls to enjoy a view of the beautiful St. Croix scenery.

Zeb. Vance, once Governor of North Carolina, lately a delegate to the Tammany Hall Convention, and one of Frank Blair's "peers," exhorted the soldiers of his State, when they went to join the Confederate army, to "fill hell so full of Yankees that their legs would stick out of the chamber windows." Zeb. is very enthusiastic for Seymour and Blair.

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in favor of the Rock Island, Alton and St. Louis railroad, resulted in a vote of 1,171 for, and 265 against the proposition.

Frederick Dent, to whom was assigned the first lot of ground laid out in Galena, and who built the first storehouse erected in that city, is now visiting Galena, at the advanced age of 81 years.

The people of Metamora have bought and donated a large steam whistle to the new flour mill lately erected there. It is to be made to answer the place of a town clock, and will be sounded morning, noon and night.

On Friday morning last, as a man named Marshall was trying to jump upon the switch engine at Bloomington, his foot slipped and he was thrown under the engine and had his leg so badly crushed that amputation was necessary.

The franchise of the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad has now become the joint property of the Chicago, Columbus and Indiana Central, the Terre Haute and Indianapolis, and the St. Louis, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Roads.

A passenger train of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad crossed the Kickapoo bridge, five miles from Peoria, with the forward wheels of the locomotive off the rail, and stopped safely on the other side. It was a narrow escape.

On Friday last a man named Hull went to a saloon, at Peoria, and made representation whereby he succeeded in obtaining possession of a carpet-sack belonging to a man named Schmidt and, leaving his own instead, has not been heard of since.

The Mattoon Journal says: Mr. A. M. Walker, a farmer from Hutton, in this county, took a flock of sheep to Chicago lately, and sold them for $400, put the money in his pocket and started for the depot, he was robbed of all the money he had but seven cents before he got on the train. He was passed home on the Central, and reached here—hungry.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Pusey is declared to have become a candidate for Catholicism.

Wm. G. Willis has died in Boone county, Ky. Age, 48; weight, 500 avoirdupois.

Senator Yates arrived home on Monday last and had an enthusiastic reception.

Brigham Young is building a private residence at Provo, fifty-five miles south of Salt Lake City.

Mrs. Charles, the popular authoress of the "Schonberg Cotta Family," etc., has been recently afflicted in the death of her husband.

Commodore Winslow, of Alabama renown, will be present at the opening of the new Winslow House on Kearsage Mountain, on the 12th prox.

S. L. Spink, formerly editor of the Paris (Ill.) *Beacon and Blade*, has been unanimously nominated for Congress by the Republican party of Dakota Territory.

It is reported that Mr. F. W. Green, one of the editors of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, has fallen heir to an estate of $230,000, bequeathed by a rich bachelor relative.

"Josh Billings" is about publishing a collection of letters from Henry Clay to his father, Henry Shaw, of Lanesboro, who was Mr. Clay's chief political manager in New England.

That was a characteristic thing Wendell Phillips said of Rufus Choate—"The man who made it safe to murder, and after whose health thieves inquired before they went to steal."

At Patti's marriage to De Caux, the bridesmaids were Mario's daughter, Rita, Miss Harris, the opera singer, and Mlle. Zanzi. Costa, Mario and Grisi were among her guests.

John Harvey Tucker, a London barrister, who was graduated at Yale College in 1796, died at Somerville, Bermuda, on the 20th ult. Yale now has only four survivors among the graduates of the last century.

The Rev. James Porter, D. D., for twelve years assistant agent of the Methodist Book Concern in New York, has been appointed General Superintendent of Agencies, in that city, of Jay Cooke's new Life Insurance Company—the "Nation."

A singular case of death of two editors occurred at Albion, Orleans county, N. Y., last week. Mr. Bruner, of the *Republican*, and Mr. Beach, of the *American*, published at that place, died on the same day, of the same disease, and the same age.

Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler, a classmate of Gen. Frank Blair in one of the colleges which the latter attended for a short time, says that Blair's only distinction in college was his amputation of a school-mate's nose with a carving knife, in a tipsy spree.

The recent medical investigation on the body of the late Gen. Halpine, showed his brain to have weighed 56 ounces. Daniel Webster's brain weighed 63¾ ounces, and Spurzheim's, 55 ounces. The average of twenty-four white American brains, accurately weighed by Dr. Ira Russell, was 52 ounces; the maximum 61, and the minimum 44¼.

Said a friend of Gen. Grant to him at Galena, a few days ago: "It is outrageous, General, that some of these vile Copperhead journals traduce you so scandalously." "Oh," said the General, "don't let that annoy you. It don't *me* in the least. It doesn't even excite *a feeling* of indignation in me. *It's their vocation.* I wouldn't restrain them if I could. *I can stand it if they* [illegible]

CITY AFFAIRS.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT KEENE.—The Republican Club of Keene Township will meet at 3 p. m. on Saturday, the 29th inst., at Centre School House, Keene Township. All Republicans are requested to attend. By order of President of K. R. Club.

MEETING AT BARRY.—The largest hall in the town of Barry was well filled last Tuesday evening by the Republicans of the place. Gen. M. M. Bane, and Mr. C. Greeley, of this city, were the speakers. Their addresses were well received and the meeting very enthusiastic.

☞ A meeting of the Republicans of Columbus Township will be held at Columbus on Saturday, Aug. 29th, 1868, at 1 o'clock p. m. Good speakers will be present to address the meeting, after which a Tanner's Club will be organized. Let all attend this meeting and put the ball in motion. By order.

ATTENTION, CONTRACTORS.—Railroad contractors will find in our columns an advertisment inviting proposals for the grading, tieing, bridging and culverting of the new railroad to be built from this city to Memphis, Mo. Also for the grading of said road from that point to its junction with the North Missouri Road.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The following is the range of the thermometer, morning, noon and evening, for the week ending August 16, 1868, as kept by F. W. Francis:

	MORN.	NOON.	EVE.	AVERAGE
Monday	62	90	75	75
Tuesday	60	76	64	67
Wednesday	50	80	60	65
Thursday	56	83	67	69
Friday	65	88	68	71
Saturday	64	92	72	76
Sunday	62	94	74	77

TANNERS AT FOWLER.—There will be a meeting at Fowler on Tuesday evening next for the purpose of completing the organization of a company of Tanners. All Republicans and others interested, living in the vicinity, are earnestly requested to be present. There will be a grand Pole Raising and jubilee on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m.

"GRANTED."—This is the appropriate title of a new campaign song, composed by Mrs. M. A. Kidder, music by Mrs. Duer.

"He comes! the conquering hero comes,
A million hearts now greet him."

These are the opening lines. The piece will undoubtedly prove popular. Send to the Publishers, Wm. A. Pond & Co., New York, for a copy. Price 30c.

RAPID SETTLEMENT OF BOUNTIES.—Col. Prince settled thirty-one cases of $100 bounties last Friday. This probably the largest number settled at any one time by any one claim agent in this city. The Colonel says that the Paymaster General is settling the bounty cases, under Act of 1866, faster than any ever before, and faster than any other class of claims.

RICHFIELD TOWNSHIP.—A meeting of Republicans of Richfield Township will be held at Richfield Church, Saturday evening, Aug. 22d at early candlelighting. This meeting will be addressed by L. E. Emmons, Esq., our candidate for Prosecuting Attorney in this Judicial District, and Geo. W. Jones, Esq. Let every Republican turn out and attend the meeting, and perfect the organization and move in solid column upon the enemies works.

By Order.

STATE FAIR MEETING.—The Committee on Grounds and Fixtures of the State Agricultural Society will meet at the Quincy House, in this city, on Tuesday, August 25th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It is expected that the final arrangements for the Fair will then be made. Parties desiring the privilege of selling refreshments on the grounds, or to rent booths, or to furnish provender for stock at the Fair, should then meet the committee.

GEN. SINGLETON'S TAXES.—We are informed that Gen. Singleton professes to be deeply exercised over the grievous taxes which the National Government inflicts on "us." He promises the people of the District that if they elect him to Congress he will at once devote the massive power of his intellect to their reduction.

We supposed that a man so anxious to relieve others of taxes must himself be severely taxed, especially as his friends say he is worth $300,000. The revenue office in this city tells a different tale however. One of the gentlemen in that office has furnished us with the following table of Singleton's taxes for six years, amounting in all to $125:

			Tax.
1863	James W. Singleton,	1 buggy	1 00
"	"	1 carriage	6 00
1864	"	1 stallion	10 00
"	"	1 buggy	1 00
"	"	1 carriage	6 00
1865	"	1 stallion	10 00

The Weekly Whig, —AND— REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1868.

OFFICIAL BLANKS.

COUNTY OFFICERS, ATTORNEYS, AGENTS and all persons requiring Blanks for the transaction of their business are invited to send us their orders. We use the best paper and guaranty satisfaction in style and price. We will duplicate bills made at St. Louis, Chicago or elsewhere.

POETRY.

By the Sea.

Backward and forward, under the moon,
Swings the tide, in its old-time way;
Never too late, and never too soon;
And evening and morning make the day.

Backward and forward, over the sands,
And over the rocks, to fall and flow;
And this wave has touched a dead man's hands,
And that one has seen a face we know.

They have sped the good ship on her way,
Or buried her deep from love and light;
But here, as they sink at our feet to-day,
Ah, who shall distinguish their voices aright?

For their separate burdens of hope and fear
Are blended now in one solemn tone,
And only this song of the waves I hear,
"Forever and ever His will is done."

Backward and forward, to and fro,
Swings our life in its weary way;
Now at its ebb, now at its flow;
And evening and morning make the day.

Sorrow and comfort, peace and strife,
Pain and rejoicing, its moments know;
How from the discords of such a life
Shall the clear music flow?

Yet to the ear of God it swells,
And to the blessed round the throne,
Sweeter than chime of vesper bells,
"Forever and ever his will is done."

A Sad Song.

In some covert by the sea
One day let me buried be;
On the long and lonely reaches
Of the white wave-hardened beaches
Where the sun burns, fixed as fate,
Shores unshadowed, desolate,
Let my corpse unserviced lie
In that august company—
Rock severe and stainless sky.

Press the earth well on my brow,
Lest it throb and swell as now;
Hide my visage from the sun,
Glad life's toil and heat are done.
Leave me then for Death to soothe,
Leave the tide my grave to smooth;
Prayer and song for me are done,
Leave the spot to winds and sun.

I, in traverse of my lot,
Seek my kin but find them not;
Alien somehow from my race,
Find no friend or resting-place;
Some dark mixture of my blood,
Fatal warp of eye and mood,
Subtly holds from me apart
Tenderest grace of eye and heart.

Give me leave to lay aside
Heart of grief and brow of pride;
Love—the dole of charity;
Trust—that leaves hearts free to fly,
These for death a sincerity
I shall change with great content,
With the cliffs my monument,
And my locked and icy dream
Stirred not by the sea-bird's scream.

SHIRLEY DARE.

TRIFLES.

Our artist on the "spot"—A detective.

Capillary attraction—A fine head of hair.

The ancient bitterness of Europe—Old Gaul.

How to understand scattering votes—Construe them.

The religion and ailment of Long Branch—Dip-theory.

A vane question—Asking a man when the weather will be pleasant.

Mr. Pollywogsays there is no danger of being capsized if you only go to the hat store.

How can the Ethiopian minstrels sing so steadily when they are always "corked up?"

Young men anxious to get rid of their wild oats would do well to get a sewing machine.

A Connecticut paper heads its marriages "Confidences," and its deaths "Certainties."

The rage to toady the Chinese amounts to a fever, and in that view may be called the yellow fever.

When a man kisses a woman with a silvery voice, can it be regarded as a demand for specie payment?

The highest and most valuable of all female virtues—a virtue that Eve herself was not born with—Is to be a quick dresser.

Punch asks if it is because so many "swells" have "handles" to their names that they are called "knobs." Punch is imbecile.

It is a good thing to have utility and beauty combined, as the washerwoman said when she used her thirteen children as clothes pins.

At a collection lately made at a charity fair, a young lady offered the plate to a rich man who was noted for his stinginess. "I have nothing," was his curt answer. "Then take something, sir," she replied; "you know I am begging for the poor."

Little Frank was taught he was made of dust. He stood by the window watching the dust, as the wind was whirling it in eddies, and exclaimed, seriously: "Ma, I thought the dust looked as though there was going to be another little child made!"

The Ritualists separate the sexes in church. Paterfamilias writes to a paper complaining of this. He has been in the habit of sitting by his wife for twenty-five years, "and who," he piteously asks, "is, under the new plan, to pinch me when I snore out at the stupid sermon?"

A lady teacher in one of the Sunday Schools, instructing the infant class in Bible history, asked the question. "Who was the first murderer?" For a moment there was no answer, when up came the band of a little fellow of five years, with "I know." "Well, who was it?" "John Wilkes Booth."

Inquisitive Child—"Wonder what makes papa tell such nice stories," said a youngster, "about hiding the school-master's rattan when he went to school, and about his running away from the schoolmistress when she was about to whip him, and then shut me all day in a dark room because I tried just once to be as smart

THADDEUS STEVENS.

The Final Obsequies at Lancaster, Pa.—Immense Gathering of the People.

LANCASTER, PA., Aug. 17.—During Saturday last the remains of Thaddeus Stevens lay in state in the parlor of his residence and were visited by many hundreds of his friends and constituents. The street was crowded during the whole time the doors were open, Sunday, until a late hour in the evening, contrary to intention, an immense press of visitors, persistent, though respectful, caused the relatives to admit many to see the remains. Early this morning the coffin was again opened and the crowd again commenced pouring through the rooms. The coffin was decorated with wreaths and a cross of evergreens and white lillies. The face was becoming somewhat discolored but the expression was the same. Previous to the arrival of the trains, the people of the vicinity began to come in by hundreds, the vehicles lining the streets and the people the sidewalks. The first train brought from Harrisburg Gov. Geary, Senator Cameron, Gen. Heintzelman, several officers of the Department and a number of citizens from New York, and another large delegation, the regular trains westward now arrived, bringing in large organized delegations from various points along the route. A special train from Philadelphia brought the Mayor and Council of that city. Delegations are from the Invincibles and the Union League, the latter carrying a splendid banner draped in mourning; also a representation from the colored citizens of Philadelphia, including a committee from Banneker Literary Institute. The city was by this time literally filled by the vast crowd, and now the various organizations began to muster for the procession, all turning out in large numbers. At 2 o'clock the services at the house were commenced, with an invocation by the Rev. A. H. Kramer, of the First Dutch Reform Church. Rev. Bishop Bigler, of the Moravian Church, then read the 19th Psalm, and the Rev. E. H. Nevin followed in prayer. The coffin was then closed and carried to the hearse by the pall-bearers, and the line of procession began to move as follows: Captain of the police and city police, Chief Marshal and Aids; the Fire Department; (the Shifflers had the left, it being the company of which the deceased had for many years been a member and an officer); the city cornet band; Mayor, Council and School Board of Lancaster Co.; county officers; United States officers of the district; the Medical Faculty; members of the Press; Trustees, Faculty and students of the Franklin and Marshall College and State Normal School; Monterey Lodge of Odd Fellows; Junior Order of American Mechanics of Westchester; a deputation of colored citizens from Philadelphia and other places, including representatives from members of the Board of Aldermen from Washington; the Republican Invincibles; Union League of Philadelphia, with draped banners; Mayor and Council of Philadelphia; Bar of Lancaster; Gov. Geary and State officers; Committee of Arrangements; Clergy; pall-bearers; hearse attended by committee of escort from Washington, and the relatives of deceased in carriages. The procession of citizens which was intended to close the procession, was abandoned, as the crowd was so great as to make it impossible to form into line, and they moved in masses toward the burial ground in advance of the procession proper. Arriving at the cemetery, the various organizations divided to the right and left, and the clergy and hearse passed through and the procession closed up in the rear. Not one-tenth of the vast assemblage could find standing room within the grounds, and the streets on all sides were blocked up during the progress of the ceremonies, and very few could hear the voices of the speakers. The burial services of the Lutheran Church was read by Rev. W. V. Gotwold, after which Rev. Dr. Wombert, of St. James Episcopal Church, delivered an address.

Rev. J. T. Hurlock then read prayer from Lutheran burial service, after which Dr. Gray, Chaplain U. S. Senate, made the closing remarks, concluded as follows:

"And now, until the morning of the resurrection, we commit all that remains of our departed friend to the grave and to the guardianship of that God who watches alike over the living and the dead, and as the mouth of the grave closes on the sacred dust, we will pray God to give to Vermont another son, to Lancaster another citizen, to Pennsylvania another statesman, to the country another patriot, to the poor another friend, to freedom another advocate, to the race another benefactor, and to the world another man like Thaddeus Stevens."

An anthem, "Rest in Peace," was sung by the choir, and the benediction pronounced by Rev. C. H. Terry, when the services closed. The whole day was remarkably free from disorder. The number of persons in the procession and at the cemetery is estimated at fifteen thousand.

MISSOURI ITEMS.

The Jefferson City *Times* records the death of another lad whilst robbing a watermelon patch.

A line of steamers has been established between Weston and St. Louis, consisting of the steamers Octavia, St. Luke and Cora.

A two-story frame building, owned by Wm. Ehret, situated south of the railroad, in Macon, was destroyed by fire last Monday night.

Chillicothe is now improving very fast. In every part of the city private residences are being built, evincing taste and liberality.

THE MISSOURI CANVASS.

A Great Day in Shelby County—Shelbyville Last Saturday—A Rebel Speech and a Radical One.

SHELBYVILLE, MO., Aug. 17, 1868.

THE REBEL SPEECH.

St. Louis, at every general election, vomits its surplus rebels over the State. One small share of this rebel upheaval was splashed in the face of some of our Conservatives here last Saturday, and if they try until the end of this campaign they cannot wash it off. They can only escape from it by leaving a party of such shameless rebelism, as many of them are doing.

Dr. Somebody spoke on the corner of the street, near Joe Irwin's store. He reiterated the Shelbina speech in its leading features. He said: "There has been no rebellion in this State; there were no rebels here; if there were any, they were the men who invaded a sovereign State."

Three Conservatives, who left the meeting in disgust at such outspoken rebelism, told me of this part of his speech. One of them said he had been in the army of the Union, and did not propose to "stand and hear any man speak who uttered such a falsehood as that, of branding the loyal soldiers as the *only* rebels we had ever had."

I heard about thirty minutes of his speech myself and a part of which was very interesting. He took the political position that Tom Fletcher has a nice house, and that therefore rebelism is right. That position I do not think can be logically sustained, but certainly the description of Gov. Fletcher's house was quite interesting. The radicals in the crowd were delighted with the clear description of it and feel quite glad that the Governor is so pleasantly situated. Then this intellectual mammoth espied three negroes on the outskirts of the crowd and "wooed them with accents sweet." He said to them we are your best friends—we will make good laws for your protection, but you ought not to vote. We do not mean to be unjust to you. We are your friends. The whole of his remarks to these three negroes were of the most sycophantic, loving, fawning kind imaginable. I think he exhausted about fifteen minutes begging these negroes to turn rebels. Had a loyal man said precisely the same thing it would have been "nigger equality." He told them they could not vote, they ought not to vote; told the crowd that the Radicals propose to enfranchise negroes and disfranchise whites and tried to make this seem the only issue at stake; but Union men will remember that this is only a trick they have to induce them to help the rebels to triumph.

He next touched the registration law, and instead of advising them to override that law, he seemed to recognize the fact that behind it, in veteran and earnest ranks, the Radicals stand with *unalterable determination to sustain the law!* But he asked in pathetic and piteous tones, "Why will you disfranchise us? Are we not as true to our country as you? Do we not pay our share of the taxes as well as you?" No! You are not true to your country. You raised bloody hands against it. You drove the Union men of Missouri into war by your infamous attempt at rebellion. And now that we have beaten you with the implements of war, you come back and, with unparalleled effrontery, ask us to give ourselves and our State into your control by giving you the ballot. On the tax question, yes; you do pay the same proportion of taxes that we do. So do the negroes, and they are not allowed to vote while they have been true to the country. Out of mercy and overdone generosity, you are only required to pay as much tax as loyal men, but not one word of just complaint could you utter if you had all the expense of this war to pay! You got it up. You brought it on. It is your work in consequence of your *wrong* that we have high taxes, and you complain that you even have part of them to pay.

THE LOYAL SPEECH.

The Radicals held a Convention at the Court House. Delegates were sent to the Congressional Convention at Macon City and instructed to vote for Col. J. F. Benjamin's nomination. Col. Benjamin was sent for and requested to make us a little speech. I have not room to review it. It was full of warmth and determination *that rebels shall not rule.* I have never known Col. B. to speak so directly to the hearts of his hearers. His speeches usually are argumentative; but he only spoke a few minutes and touched the right chord in referring to this renewal of the rebellion. He was greeted often with cheers, and when he left the stand hats went up and a shout of approval was given to the speaker. It must be gratifying to Mr. F. Benjamin to see what a hold he has on the hearts of the people. It would turn the head of a smaller man.

Hastily, BOSCO.

GEN. C. E. LIPPINCOTT.

Our Republican Candidate for State Auditor—An Authentic Account of His Duel With Tevis.

From the Lincoln (Ill.) Intelligencer.

The recent attack made by the *Illinois State Register* on the personal character of Gen. C. E. Lippincott, Republican candidate for State Auditor, contains so many falsehoods, and is so very unfair, that we feel compelled to notice them. We have been at some pains to get the real facts; and what we here state is from a political enemy of the General's, but a personal friend, who was in California at the time the difficulty occurred, and was conversant with every feature of the unfortunate affair.

Gen. Lippincott is a physician, and went to California in 1850, to engage in the practice of medicine, or to pursue any other profitable avocation equally honest and honorable. did not have a friend, and scarcely an acquaintance in the county, and did so, and was Lippincott's second in the affair and his true friend. But fortunately they "caught a Tartar;" they not only found a man much their superior in coolness and personal courage, but decidedly so in skill; and notwithstanding they had all the advantage in the choice of weapons, and got their own favorite, the murderous Kentucky rifle, as they intended; on the first fire Tevis fell shot through the heart; and Lippincott had a lock of hair cut off above his ears. And instead of his running from the State and being execrated by the people, he stayed right on the ground, and was elected to the Senate from that very county, served his term out, and received the commendations of every good citizen who loved law and order, for so completely settling this band of murderers. We heard no more of their butchery so long as Lippincott remained in California; but soon after he left they again commenced their career of crime and deliberately murdered the talented Ferguson in cold blood because he was opposed to their "peculiar institution," and a year from that day the lamented David C. Broderick fell by their bloody hands and for the same cause. Oh! for more Lippincotts to publish such cowardly ruffins. But the *Register* says "Lippincott can't take the oath of office without swearing a lie." The *Register* man knows better. He knows he lies when he says so. The Constitution of the State of Illinois does not inquire what a man has done before he becomes a citizen of the State, but simply what he has done since becoming a citizen. It has no right to prescribe laws for other States, nor don't claim to such rights. When General Lippincott fought the duel he was a citizen of California and owed no allegiance to Illinois, and it is sheer nonsense! Since he has been a citizen of Illinois he has fought no duel, but he has killed a good many rebels, and this is his great crime with the *Register*. He was always, although a Democrat, a strong opponent of the extension of slavery and loved his country, and the people of Illinois will reward him for that very act for which the *Register* curses him. In fact, the charge against him is so very foolish and absurd that it was not for fear that some honest persons might be misled by it who do not understand the law, we would say nothing about it, but after mature deliberation have concluded to give a plain naked history of the unfortunate affair, and then state the law so that the people will understand it. The ablest lawyers of both parties have decided as we state it, and we now leave the matter with the people.

TWO LADIES FORTY YEARS AGO.

Grace Greenwood Gossip—Fanny Fern and Mrs. Stowe as School Girls—A Smart Teacher and a Smart Girl—The Dunce Bridge.

Grace Greenwood, in the book called "Eminent Women," writes as follows about Fanny Fern and Mrs. Stowe as they were before they became known to fame:

Sara Willis was educated at Hartford, in the far-famed seminary of Miss Catherine Beecher. At that time Harriet Beecher (Mrs. Stowe) was a teacher in this school. She was amiable and endearing in her ways, and was recognized as a decidedly clever young lady, with a vein of quiet humor, a sleepy sort of wit, that woke up and flashed out when least expected; but of a careless, unpracticable turn of mind. She was not thought by any means the equal in mental power and weight of her elder sister, whose character was full of manly energy, who was a clear thinker, and an excellent theologian, a good, great, high-hearted woman, with a strong will and remarkable executive abilities. Of all his children, Dr. Beecher is said to have most highly respected Catherine. Sara Willis must here have laid an excellent foundation for successful authorship, though probably nothing was further from her thoughts at the time than such a profession. It would have seemed too quiet and thought-compelling a career for her, with her heart as full of frolic as a lark's breast is of singing. There are yet traditions in that staid old town of Hartford, of her merry school girl escapades, her "tricks and her manners," that draw forth as hearty laughter as the witty sallies, humorous fancies, and sharp strokes of satire that give to her writings their peculiar sparkle and dash.

If she grappled with the exact sciences it is not probable that they suffered much in the encounter. For geometry she is said to have an especial and inveterate dislike. Indeed, her teacher, Mrs. Stowe, still tells a story of her having torn out the leaves of Euclid to curl her hair with. So, she laid herself down to mathematical dreams, her fair head bristling with acute angles, in parallelogrammatic and parallelopipedonic papillotes, in short, with more geometry outside than in. A novel way of getting over "the dunce bridge," by taking that distasteful fifth proposition not only inwardly, but as an outside application, so that it might have red thus: "The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another; and if the equal sides be produced in curl papers, the angles on the other side of the os-frontis are also equal." But in the laughing, high-spirited girl there must have existed unsuspected by those about her, almost unsuspected by herself, the courage and energy, the tenderness, the large sympathy, the reverence for the divine and the human, which love and sorrow, the trials and stress of misfortune, were to envolve from her nature, and which her genius was to reveal. A seer that might have perceived towering above the ringleted

GRANT.

"HAIL TO THE CHIEF!"

Quincy's Welcome—500 Tanners in Line—10,000 People Turn Out—Unbounded Enthusiasm.

The city of Quincy never gained more honor for herself than by the hearty, impromptu, and enthusiastic welcome which her citizens gave to General Ulysses S. Grant, last Saturday evening. It was almost a revival of the patriotic war spirit of 1861, and an unmistakable evidence that the fires of Loyalty had been kept brightly burning. The unbounded enthusiasm of this popular demonstration was but the muttering of the thunder in the political sky which heralds the approach of the irresistable storm which is to sweep from sight every trace of Disloyalty, Repudiation, and Democracy—the triple team which is now joined together to resist the voice of the people. As in 1860 and 1861, the masses and not the few have made the Republican nominations, and they propose to place their choice—the conqueror of the Rebellion—in the Presidential chair by a majority larger by tens of thousands than ever was given a Presidential candidate.

THE ARRIVAL.

Our honored guest, General Grant, arrived on the evening express train of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. As the cars approached the depot about 7 P. M., and the first sight of the "hero of the war" was obtained, the air resounded with the shouts of a multitude of not less than five thousand people. Cheer followed cheer as the triumphant march began. From Vermont to Hampshire streets the Levee was crowded with a solid mass of humanity, all striving to obtain a glimpse of the great man. The barouche containing the General and a few of our leading citizens, with difficulty forced its way through the surging crowd to the place where the Tanners stood in readiness to give their welcome. As the train whistled the torches were lighted, and with uncovered heads and rousing cheers the bearers thereof greeted the General as he passed through the blazing lines, which extended to the front of Hampshire street.

THE PROCESSION

was immediately formed, with the Skating Rink as its destination. On reaching Third street, the Fourth ward company fell in, which, with the additions made from time to time swelled the number of Tanners to nearly 500. But they formed but a tithe of the procession. Not only were the pavements crowded, but the streets were literally filled. Throughout the entire distance the demonstration assumed the character of a triumphal march, a perfect ovation. The crowd around the vehicle containing the General was so dense that it could hardly move. From roadside and pavement, from balcony and window, came unceasing cheers, and the waving of flags and handkerchiefs.

AT THE RINK.

Here an immense crowd awaited the arrival of the procession, for which the ground floor of the Rink had been reserved. The Tanners and the multitudes poured in until the whole building was packed full, and hundreds, seeing that it was useless to get within seeing or hearing distance, were turned away by the crowd. There was a rush for the platform to shake hands with the General, but this proceeding caused so much confusion that a file of Tanners was sent up and the platform cleared so that the speakers could have breathing space. The band discoursed for a while in their balcony, and then quiet being restored Capt. U. H. Keath called the vast assembly to order.

THE CONCLUSION.

The General's brief address was greeted with tumultuous applause, and the immense throng began to disperse. The Tanners formed into line and made a clear pathway for the General and his party. Upon reaching the open air the latter was conveyed directly to the residence of Col. Morris, (who was the friend of his boyhood,) while the Tanners proceeded to Lincoln Hall and disbanded.

This reception, gotten up on so short a notice, and participated in so heartily by so many thousands, not only reflects the greatest credit on our city, but as a political demonstration has absolutely terrified the poor Democracy, who have lately been laboring so hard and so unsuccessfully to get out a crowd to hear their speakers. Republicans have been encouraged, and are going into the campaign now with the expectation and determination of winning.

The following are the remarks of Hon. I. N. Morris, on the occasion of Gen. Grant's reception at Quincy, Ills., on the 15th of August, 1868, which were received throughout with great applause:

GENERAL GRANT: In behalf of the citizens of Quincy, and at their request, I extend to you a cordial welcome to their homes and hearts.

This is not the first visit you have made us. In 1861 you passed through our city on your way to your future military labors, which have redounded so much to the interest, the honor and glory of our country.

Then, you were but the Colonel of a regiment.

Now, you are the General of the Nation.

Then, you were unknown to fame.

Now, your reputation is not surpassed by that of any living man.

You come here, however, dressed in a plain citizen's suit, and as a citizen we receive you. We take, General, as much pride in honoring your private virtues as your heroic good. If some make eloquent speeches, *you* gain magnificent victories. If another should wield the civic administration of the Government, he will have to thank *you* that a Government is left for him to administer. I do not, however, anticipate such an event. As you were the hope of the country heretofore, so it is now. Without your success, all is lost.

But, General, I must interpose only a moment between you and this (turning to the audience) vast concourse of my fellow-citizens who are waiting in breathless anxiety to be introduced to you. Again, I repeat, we bid you a warm and sincere welcome to our city, and may God bless you.

The above was followed by an address from Gen. Prentiss, after which Col. Morris introduced Gen. Grant to the assemblage. The following is

GEN. GRANT'S REPLY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN! It is impossible for me to find words to express my gratitude for this kind and enthusiastic reception. I thought I was coming to Quincy in a very quiet way to pay a visit to my life-long friend, Hon. I. N. Morris. You can judge, then, of my surprise to find what seems to be not only the people of the city, but the whole people of the county of Adams, turned out to welcome me. I can only return you my heartfelt thanks for this undeserved mark of your partiality and good feeling.

GEN. SINGLETON is credited by the Rock Island papers with saying in his speeches there, that the Singleton mentioned in the Jake Thompson letter was "Otho R. Singleton," of Mississippi. How does he know it? Was he so intimately acquainted with the thoughts and doings of the rebel emissaries in Canada, that he is able to tell just what they meant when they charge that some one had $13,000 from one of their agents and had not accounted for it? Does he know this to be the fact about Otho R. Singleton, of Mississippi?—and, if so, how does he know it? Who told him what was meant in this letter?—Jake Thompson who wrote it?—or C. C. Clay, to whom it was written? Is not Gen. Singleton indicating a little too much familiarity with the meaning of these rebel emissaries, as well as telling more than it is to his interest to have the world know that he knew?

THE great cities of New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia seem to be threatened with a reign of terrorism. Murderous assaults upon policemen by lawless desperadoes are of daily occurrence, especially in the first named city, and there seems to be a struggle in progress between the representatives of the law and its violators, the result of which is doubtful, and in which the latter are already boasting of their anticipated triumph before November. The people of New York are paying a terrible penalty for the Democratic rule there, which, more than anything else, has fostered this state of affairs.

WHAT would be the effect if Gen. Singleton should be elected to Congress from this District, and we should then have another Southern rebellion? By his course in opposition to the last war, be has already indicated that he would resist all attempts to coerce rebels, and would vote to allow them to "go in peace." Is any loyal man in the District in favor of yielding to the demands of rebels, or does he wish to be represented in Congress by a man who, either directly or indirectly, will assist to break up the Union in case of a new rebellion? If he is not, how can be vote for Gen. Singleton?

THE Atlanta, (Ga.) *Constitution* rejoicing over the death of Thad. Stevens, prays that "the devil's collecting agent may come soon." If its prayer should be answered, there will be a rebel paper needing an editor, and a large reduction in the Seymour and Blair vote.

LATE advices from South America state that the Allies made an assault upon Humaita, on the 16th of July, but were disastrously repulsed by the Paraguayans. The Allies had also sustained a defeat at Grand Chaco.

GEN. PALMER, Senator Yates and Col. R. J. Ingersoll are expected to address the Republican mass meeting at Mechanicsburg, Sangamon county, on Thursday of next week.

THE Chicago *Evening Journal* appears in a new dress of smaller type. The *Journal* is a deservedly popular paper, and is meeting with the success which it deserves.

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN has arrived at Chicago and is preparing to enter upon the campaign in this State. He will make his first speech at Morris, September 1st.

A GRAND Republican mass meeting takes place at Springfield on

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

WHIG OFFICE, QUINCY, August 20, 1868.

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

GOLD—Opened at 144¼.

U. S. 6's, 1881	113¾	U. S. 5-20's, '65, N. I.	107½
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	112¾	U. S. 5-20's, 1867	107¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	108¾	U. S. 10-40's	108¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	110½	Erie	[illegible]

QUINCY QUOTATIONS.

The following are the rates as furnished by THOMAS T. WOODRUFF, Banker and Broker, No. 15 Fourth St., west side of Washington Park:

	Buying.	Selling
Gold	143½	144½
Silver, large	133	
Silver, small	130	
Canada	142	
N. Y. Exchange	par.	¼ prem.
Chicago Exchange	par	1-10 prem.
St. Louis Exchange	par	1-10 prem.
Mo. U. M. Bonds, 1863	121	
Mo. U. M. Bonds, 1865	109	
Mo. U. M. Bonds, 1866	105	
U S 6's, 1881	112¾	113½
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	112½	113
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	108	108½
U. S. 5-20's, '65	110	110½
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, new issue	107	107½
U. S. 5-20's, 1867	106¾	107¼
U. S. 10-40's	105	105½

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST TREASURY NOTES.

DATED	BUYING.	DATED.	BUYING
August, 1865	117	September, 1865	116½
		October, 1865	116

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE QUINCY WHIG, August 20, 1868.

The produce trade to day has been fair and considerable activity has characterized the market.

Wheat continues to come in freely both by rail and wagon, and prices are steady at previous quotations. Receipts during the past week have been quite heavy.

Flour is very firm and in steady request, and there are no accumulations, but an inability to fill all orders. Sales of Farmers' Mills choice family were made in small lots at rates which netted $12 50 in the mill. Other mills are realizing better than previously and we advance to-day to $11 75@10 50 for the best city brands.

Corn is somewhat unsettled, owing to competition small lots having sold at 87 and 90c, but this was above the regular market price. We note the sale of one lot of good white corn, 300 bu., at 85 cents, and this may be considered as a good standard value.

Hay is slow at $15@16 for choice timothy.

Peaches are still lower to-day, we quote for common small only 50c. Larger and better kinds, such as are now coming in, sell freely at $1 10.

Drugs—We quote the following as having advanced with present rates: Camphor, $1 40; Castor Oil, $1 75; Morphine, $9 00; Opium, $13 00; Quinine, $2 40; Raw Linseed Oil, $1 20; Boiled do do, $1 25.

Lemons have fallen $1. We quote, $16@$17.

Other markets are mostly unchanged.

MEMORANDA, AUG. 11.—Produce market inactive, and receipts light. Corn advanced and sales at 80@88c. Potatoes scarce and sales at $1 32.

15th—Produce trade comparatively quiet. Wheat steady, Sales of small lots of spring, nor strictly choice, at $1 30@1 40. Corn better, 80@85c. Sales only to feeders and millers. Oats 40@45c. Butter 40@42c. Eggs 12½@13c and dull. Chickens—sales of 25 doz. at $2 25@2 60 for spring and $2 50@3 00 for old.

17th—Produce trade about as Saturday, but receipts hardly as copious. Peaches $2@2 50 for good to choice. Apples $1@1 60 for common sour to choice Maiden Blush. Grapes 12½@15c per lb. Wild plums at $3 20 per bushel.

18th—Corn not so firm, declined 2c. Rye in demand at 80c@$1. Eggs a little firmer, sales made at 13c.

19th—Trade transactions in produce greatly improved with better receipts. Hay—Sales of choice bright timothy at $15@16; offerings in good quantity. Eggs firm at 13c. Potatoes scarce and advanced. Sales of fair Early Goodrich at $1 65 from wagon. Southern from warehouse held at $1 50 per bbl. Onions lower, 65@75c per bushel. Peach s declined to $1@1 10 for good to choice. Apples, Maiden Blush only $1 16 for best. Cheese advanced 1c, price 19c. Grapes declined to 6@8c per lb.

The following are the receipts and shipments of leading articles, by Quincy dealers, on two roads, the H. & St. Joe and the C. B. & Q., for the week ending this morning:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.
Ale and beer, bbls	20	
" " kegs		240
Green apples, bbls	19	1
Barley, bush	1	
Beef, bbls	1	
Butter, pkgs	13	
Coal, car loads	50	
Egg-, pkgs	2	
Feathers, lbs	120	
Flour		5786
Hides, green, lbs	3455	6530
" dry lbs	185	340
Leather, rolls	6	
Lime, lbs		218
Lath, M	2½	
Lumber, ft	5000	10 500
Machinery, lbs		13,825
Oats, bush	3200	3,200
Peas, bbls	5	
Potatoes, bbls		72
Pickles, bbls	70	
Rye, bush	54	
Rags	500	1400
Sheep pelts, lbs	1255	
Soap lbs		390
Salt, bbls	70	
Shingles, M	80	
Stoves, car loads	4	
Tallow, lbs	2400	2000
Leaf tobacco, pkgs	9	
" " lbs	6000	
Manufactured tobacco, lbs		25,645
Wheat, bush	4205	
Wool, lbs	2730	4650

The New York Daily *Bulletin* of Monday says:

"The general markets have been dull without wide fluctuations in prices. Cotton closes nearly the same as last week. Breadstuffs show a declining tendency under the reports of the new crops of wheat here and in England, but have been sustained for the time by present scarcity."

The following is a list of prices in New York, for some leading articles compared with the prices of the same at this time last year, the first price given being for this year and the second for last year, the highest rates being given in cash instances:

N. Y. Flour, $9 40, $12; Spring Wheat, $2 15, $2 20; Rye, $1 85, $1 60, Corn, $1 21, $1 12; Oats 82½c, 85c; Coffee, 17c, 19½c, gold; cotton, 30½c, 29½c; Cuba Molasses, 44c, 55c, per gal; Rosin, $2 90, $3 90 per bbl.; Linseed Oil, $1 10, $1 32 per gal.; Crude Petroleum 23c, 17c per gal., Mess Beef, $24 75, $28 00.

QUINCY WHOLESALE MARKET.

Ales, Beer and Brewers' Stock.

Ale, Lill's Pale Cream, per halfbarrel	7 00
" Stock per half barrel	8 00
Beer, Dick & Bros', Lager per barrel	13 00
Hops, choice pressed, per pound	67
Malt, choice Barley, per bushel	2 75
Atwood & Starr's Bottled Ales, (Pittsburgh) Philadelphia and Joliet,) per doz	2 00
A. & S's. Bottled Porter (Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	
A. & S's. Bottle London Stout	2 25
do Lager Beer, qts	2 60
do do pts	1 50
60 cents off for bottles returned.	

Bagging.

Flour Sacks, cotton, ½ bbl., per hund	19 00@21 00
" " " ¼ "	11 50@12 50
" " paper ½ "	3 50@ 6 00
Grain Bags, Stark A	55 00@57 00
" " Manchester	50 00
" " Androscogin	50 00
" " Gunnies, 2½ bu	22 00@23
" " Burlaps, 4 bu	24 00@25 00
Wool "	71 00@75 00
Ham "	12 50@15 00
Salt "	12 50@15 00
Paper " Grocers' in ½ M. bdls ⅌ bdl	50@ 5 00
Twine, Flax, per lb	30@ 50
Wagon Covers, each	10 00@12 00

Brooms and Broom Stock.

BROOMS—	
Common house, ⅌ doz	$3 50@3 75
Choice to extra	4 00@4 75
Warehouse	5 00
Stable	6 00@7 00
BROOM BROOS—	
Broom corn, common to good per ton	100 00@200 00
Broom Handles, per M	18 @ 20
" Wire, per lb	20@ 56
" Twine, sewing	40@ 56

Butter and Cheese.

BUTTER—	
Good to choice roll—from wagon ⅌ lb	40@43

COMMERCIAL.

Quincy Live Stock Market.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cattle for the week.

Cattle, from thin stock to prime shipping, 945 head. Of these, 59 head were sold to butchers and 886 head shipped.

Hogs, from good stock to choice qualities, 1339 head. Of these 1283 head were shipped.

Sheep, from inferior to good, 595 head. Of these 245 head were taken by city butchers and 260 head shipped.

SHIPMENTS.

The shipments for the week are comprised in the following

PER C. B. & Q. R. R.

Cattle to Chicago	476
Cattle to Buffalo	54
Hogs to Chicago	901
Sheep to Chicago	260

PER T. W. & W. R. W.

Cattle to Jacksonville	18
Cattle to Alexandria	67
" " Buffalo	11
Hogs to Buffalo	382

SALES.

The following are all the sales of the week as far as we could get reports:

Cason to Kiarner, butcher, 13 good sheep, avg 108 lbs, at 3½c.

Gibbons to Glasser, butcher, 52 good sheep, avg. about 100 lbs., at $1 75 per head.

98 cattle to Jacksonville, per T W & W R W

B. Netter to Kaler, 6 pair butchers heifers avg. 800 lbs, at 4¾c.

A. J. Hendrick to A. W. Conklin, 61 hogs, avg. 190 lbs, at 8¾c.

Bowles to Kauder, 12 cows and 5 heifers, average 865 lbs at $4 25 per cwt, for the cows, and $5 per cwt, for the heifers.

Netter to Balunce, 20 fair sheep, avg 90 lbs., at 4½c.

Garnett to Flack, 90 good sheep, avg 90 lbs., at 4½c.

Myers to Flack, 170 good sheep, avg 110 lbs., at $3.10 per head.

Taylor to Kiarner, 5 thin Cherokee cows, avg. 148 lbs., at 4c.

Lillard to Magnus, 12 cattle, character unknown, avg. 970 lbs, at 4¼c.

Frederick to O'Neil, 10 hogs, avg. 231 lbs, at 8c.

Sullivan to O'Neil, 10 hogs, avg. 222 lbs, at 8¼.

Garnett to Gasjor & Garing, 41 poor sheep, at $1 25 per head.

P. Taylor to Hendrickson, 67 Indian stock and light butchers' steers and cows, (2 years old) avg. 677 lbs, at [illegible] cents.

Netter to Lock, butcher, 30 lambs, supposed to avg. 60 lbs, at $1 75 per head.

Netter to J. Wernoth, butcher, 25 sheep, avg. 80 lbs, at 2½ cents.

Netter to Kanter, butcher, 15 sheep, avg. 75 lbs., at 2 cents.

QUOTATIONS.

We quote for stock off the cars, fed and watered, as below. For shipping stock, driven in, a deduction is generally made to compensate for future shrinkage.

SHIPPING STEERS.	
Extra-fat shipping steers, not over 6 years old, averaging 1300 lbs	6 00@ 6 25
Prime-fat shipping steers from 4 to 6 yrs old, and averaging 1250 to 1300 lbs	5 50@ 5 75
Medium fat shipping steers, 3d grade, average weight 1100 lbs and upwards	4 75@ 5 25
BUTCHERS' AND STOCK CATTLE.	
Light-weight, fair, young, butchers' steers averaging 800 to 1000 lbs	4 15@ 4 50
Good to choice butchers' cows and oxen, and fair to good steers	3 50@ 4 00
Common to fair butchers' cow and oxen and inferior stock cattle	2 50@ 3 00
HOGS.	
Choice to extra hogs 250 to 275 lbs. each	8 50@ 9 00
Fair to good hogs, 200 to 225 lbs each	7 75@ 8 00
Common hogs, 150 to 180 lbs each	6 75@ 7 00
SHEEP.	
Good to choice fat sheep from 100 to 135 lbs	3 00 @ 4 00
Common to fair sheep	1 50@ 3 00

Quincy Dry Goods Market.

Our quotations are the *lowest* price which any Dry Goods Jobbing House in the city is willing to give as the actual wholesale rates, and are revised daily.

PRINTS.

Allen's	14	Merrimack D	14
American	13	Merrimack W	14@15
Amoskeag	13½	Mourning's	13½
Arnold's	11½	Richmond's	14
Dunnel's	14	James Garden's	12½
Dutchess B	11	Sprague's	14½
Lancaster's	13½	Wamsutta	10
Lowell's	13	Gloucester	14

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Indian Head	17	Indian Orchard C	15
4-4 Lawrence	17½	do do L	12
4-4 Appleton	17	do do W	16
4-4 Stark	17	do do 40	11
4-4 Cabbot A	16½	Swift River	12
Illinois A	11	Portsmouth P	9½
Great Falls M	15	Commonwealth O	9

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS.

4-4 Wamsutta	22½	4-4 Red Bank	12½
4-4 White Rock	17½	7-8 do do	10½
4-4 Hill Sem Id	19	4-4 Lonsdale	20
7-8 do do	16	3-4 Canoe	8
Poultus	16	5-4 Bleached	20@25

TICKINGS.		STRIPES	
Amoskeag A C A	35	Hamilton Extra	25
do A	31	Whittenton A	22½
do B	26	do BB	18
do C	21	do C	17
do D	21	Sheridans A	16
Waltham A A	35	Dorchester	12½
Pemberton	18	Roanoke	12½
Washington	11½	Larimore	12½

APRON CHECKS.		BLUE DENIMS.	
Union No. 50	27½	York	30
do do 20	25	Working Mens'	25
Starr No. 90	27	Haymakers'	21
do do 40	21	Hamilton	17½
Common	16@18	Union	22

BROWN DENIMS.		COTTONADES.	
Lewiston	35	Farmers & Mch's	42½
Warren	29	Whittenton	25
Algodon	22½	Yorks, plain	21½
Newark	18	do Plaid	21½

KENTUCKY JEANS.		ROLL JEANS	
Brown	20@45	Heavy Blue	37½@55
Grey & blue mx'd	20@45	do Brown	35½@50

FLAT CAMBRICS.		PAPER CAMBRIC.	
Victoria	10½	Common Colors	11½
Washington	11½	High Colors	12½

GINGHAMS.		PRINTED DELAINES.	
Lancaster	17	Hamilton	17@20
Roanoke	14	Manchester	17 20
Scotch	30	Pacific	17@20
French	22@35	All Wool	[illegible]

CORSET JEANS.		SPOOL COTTON.	
White	18@20	J. & P Coats	1 10
Colored	14@ 0	Green & Daniels	65
Brown Drills	17@19½	Victoria	85

SKIRTS.		AMERICAN CRASH.	
American Skirt, best	75	Brown	10 @16
6 y'd Alapaca, best	1 00	Bleached	12½@19

CARPETS.

Lowell, 3-ply	$2 00	Superfine	1 00@1 25
do super	1 30	Hemp	85@1 10
do medium	1 20	Cotton & Wool	60@ 60
Hartford, ex 3-ply	2 00	Twilled Hemp	35
Brussels	1 65@1 80	Plain do	35

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock and Money Market—August 20—2 p. m.

GOLD—144¼.

U. S. 6's, 1881	113¾	U. S. 5-20's, 1867	107¼
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	113½	U. S. 10-40's	105½
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	108½	U. S. 7-30's, June	
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	110½	U. S. 7-30's, July	
U. S. 5-20's, '65, N. I.	107½		

Stocks—Irregular.

N. Y. Cent	to 124¼	R. I.	to 97¾
Ill. Central	to 141	N. W.	to 83½
Erie	to 45¼	do pref	to 79½
do pref	to	Wabash	to 50½
Pacific Mail	to 99½	C. B. & Q.	to 165

[Special to the Quincy Whig.]

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 19.

Beef Cattle—Receipts 1365 head, and the market is decidedly lower. Sales at 14@15½c for fair to prime Illinois steers, the whole range being from 10@16½c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 4400 head. The market is heavy, with sales of sheep at 4@6½c; lambs at 5½@7½c.

Swine—Receipts 4500 head. The market is drooping; fair to prime sold at 9½@10½c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.

Flour—Steady, quiet for old; dull and nominal 25c lower for first grooms; receipts 8747; shipments 5229

Wheat—Irregular, 4@5c lower; No. 2 opened $1 83, declined to $1 68; sales mostly at $1 70, closing at $1 68 @1 70, latter for favorite houses, No. 2 seller the month $1 65½@1 67; old No. 2, $1 80 cash; $1 70 now

A million hearts now greet him."

These are the opening lines. The piece will undoubtedly prove popular. Send to the Publishers, Wm. A. Pond & Co., New York, for a copy. Price 30c.

RAPID SETTLEMENT OF BOUNTIES.—Col. Prince settled thirty-one cases of $100 bounties last Friday. This probably the largest number settled at any one time by any one claim agent in this city. The Colonel says that the Paymaster General is settling the bounty cases, under Act of 1866, faster than any ever before, and faster than any other class of claims.

RICHFIELD TOWNSHIP.—A meeting of Republicans of Richfield Township will be held at Richfield Church, Saturday evening, Aug. 22d at early candlelighting. This meeting will be addressed by L. E. Emmons, Esq., our candidate for Prosecuting Attorney in this Judicial District, and Geo. W. Janes, Esq. Let every Republican turn out and attend the meeting, and perfect the organization and move in solid column upon the enemies works.

By Order.

STATE FAIR MEETING.—The Committee on Grounds and Fixtures of the State Agricultural Society will meet at the Quincy House, in this city, on Tuesday, August 25th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It is expected that the final arrangements for the Fair will then be made. Parties desiring the privilege of selling refreshments on the grounds, or to rent booths, or to furnish provender for stock at the Fair, should then meet the committee.

GEN. SINGLETON'S TAXES.—We are informed that Gen. Singleton professes to be deeply exercised over the grievous taxes which the National Government inflicts on "us." He promises the people of the District that if they elect him to Congress he will at once devote the massive power of his intellect to their reduction.

We supposed that a man so anxious to relieve others of taxes must himself be severely taxed, especially as his friends say he is worth $300,000. The revenue office in this city tells a different tale however. One of the gentlemen in that office has furnished us with the following table of Singleton's taxes for six years, amounting in all to $125:

			Tax.
1863.	James W. Singleton,	1 buggy	1 00
"	"	1 carriage	5 00
1864.	"	1 stallion	10 00
"	"	1 buggy	1 00
"	"	1 carriage	5 00
1865	"	1 stallion	10 00
"	"	1 buggy	1 00
"	"	1 carriage	2 00
"	"	" "	5 00
"	"	1 gold watch	2 00
1866	"	2 buggies	2 00
"	"	1 carriage	2 00
"	"	1 "	6 00
"	"	1 gold watch	2 00
"	"	1 stallion	10 00
1867.	"	1 "	10 00
"	"	1 jack	10 00
"	"	1 carriage	10 00
"	"	1 gold watch	1 00
"	"	1 gold "	2 00
1868.	"	1 stallion	10 00
"	"	1 jack	10 00
"	"	1 carriage	6 00
"	"	1 gold watch	2 00

Total amount paid in 6 years $125 00

ABOUT PENSIONS.—Among arrangements made at the Quincy Agency for the benefit and convenience of pensioners throughout this pension district, Major Rice, some months ago, effected an arrangement with the C. B. & Q. and T. W. & W. railroads, by which pensioners coming to Quincy by either of those roads to draw pensions are carried twice each year at half fare—the pensioner paying full fare coming, and being furnished at the agency with a free pass to return. This arrangement coming to the notice of the Pension Bureau at Washington, was so well approved that an effort is being made to introduce the plan throughout the Union, and the Commissioner of Pensions has instructed the different pension agents throughout the country to endeavor to effect similar arrangements with the railroads centering at their agencies, and to correspond with Major Rice, if necessary, for information as to the details of his arrangement. Thus the benefit of the plan which was originated here solely in the interest of the pensioners of this district, and so liberally entered into by the railroad companies named, is to be extended to more than one hundred and fifty thousand widows and crippled soldiers throughout the Union.

[illegible] AL NOTICES.

[illegible] rst penalty of nature [illegible] and wither." The [illegible] r personal charms [illegible] by the hair, and [illegible] urely. Let all [illegible] their natural [illegible] ke haste to [illegible] potency, [illegible] rer."

[illegible] Capillary attraction—A fine head of hair.

The ancient bitterness of Europe—Old Gaul.

How to understand scattering votes—Construe them.

The religion and ailment of Long Branch—Dip-theory.

A vane question—Asking a man when the weather will be pleasant.

Mr. Pollywog says there is no danger of being capsized if you only go to the hat store.

How can the Ethiopian minstrels sing so steadily when they are always "corked up?"

Young men anxious to get rid of their wild oats would do well to get a sewing machine.

A Connecticut paper heads its marriages "Confidences," and its deaths "Certainties."

The rage to toady the Chinese amounts to a fever, and in that view may be called the yellow fever.

When a man kisses a woman with a silvery voice, can it be regarded as a demand for specie payment?

The highest and most valuable of all female virtues—a virtue that Eve herself was not born with—is to be a quick dresser.

Punch asks if it is because so many "swells" have "handles" to their names that they are called "knobs." Punch is imbecile.

It is a good thing to have utility and beauty combined, as the washerwoman said when she used her thirteen children as clothes pins.

At a collection lately made at a charity fair, a young lady offered the plate to a rich man who was noted for his stinginess. "I have nothing," was his curt answer. "Then take something, sir," she replied; "you know I am begging for the poor."

Little Frank was taught he was made of dust. He stood by the window watching the dust, as the wind was whirling it in eddies, and exclaimed, seriously: "Ma, I thought the dust looked as though there was going to be another little child made!"

The Ritualists separate the sexes in church. Paterfamilias writes to a paper complaining of this. He has been in the habit of sitting by his wife for twenty-five years, "and who," he piteously asks, "is, under the new plan, to pinch me when I snore out at the stupid sermon."

A lady teacher in one of the Sunday Schools, instructing the infant class in Bible history, asked the question. "Who was the first murderer?" For a moment there was no answer, when up came the hand of a little fellow of five years, with "I know." "Well, who was it?" "John Wilkes Booth."

Inquisitive Child—"Wonder what makes papa tell such nice stories," said a youngster, "about hiding the school-master's rattan when he went to school, and about his running away from the schoolmistress when she was about to whip him, and then shut me all day in a dark room because I tried just once to be as smart as he was?"

An Irishman, who had lain sick a long time, was one day met by the parish priest, when the following conversation took place: "Well, Patrick, I am glad you have recovered—but were you not afraid to meet your God?" "Och, no, your riverence, it was the meetin' of the other chap I was afraid uv," replied Pat.

An exchange says: "We were compelled to refuse an offer of job printing the other day, by a man way back, who innocently called to get some postage stamps printed. He was quite disappointed because we could not do the work; he 'wanted 'em real bad to put on a letter he writ to a gal, and it cost too much to buy 'em of the postoffice fellows."

A little four year old, residing a short distance from the city, was saying the Lord's Prayer a short time ago at his mother's knee, and after he had finished it his mother said, "Now, Sandy, ask God to make you a good boy." The child raised his eyes to his mother's face for a few moments as if in deep thought, and then startled her with the following reply: "It's no use ma. He won't do it. I'v asked him a heap of times."

M—— was a notorious theater goer, and somewhat fond of seeing how large a quantity of lager he could lay himself loose around, but was not very frequent in his attendance at church. One evening, however, he strolled into one, took a seat, and prepared to listen. But the heat and the effects of the previous night passed between the play and the nearest "sample room" soon overcame him, and he slept heavily. The sermon was finished—the benediction pronounced, and the congregation began to crowd out. This aroused him, and he found his way, half asleep, to the door. The sexton was waiting to shut up shop. M—— paused before him and extended his hand.

"What do you want, sleepy head?" asked the sexon.

"A check."

"Check! What are you talking about?"

"I want a check—want to come in again so as to see the farce."

It flashed upon the mind of the sexton that he had made a slight mistake in the place, and after giving M—— a good shaking he gave him some good advice.

Poor M——, he didn't hear the last of that check for many a day, and [illegible] you wanted to get up a fight all [illegible] had to do was to mention the [illegible] to hi[illegible]

[illegible] Mechanics of Westchester; a deputation of colored citizens from Philadelphia and other places, including representatives from members of the Board of Aldermen from Washington; the Republican Invincibles; Union League of Philadelphia, with draped banners; Mayor and Council of Philadelphia; Bar of Lancaster; Gov. Geary and State officers; Committee of Arrangements; Clergy; pall-bearers; hearse attended by committee of escort from Washington, and the relatives of deceased in carriages. The procession of citizens which was intended to close the procession, was abandoned, as the crowd was so great as to make it impossible to form into line, and they moved in masses toward the burial ground in advance of the procession proper. Arriving at the cemetery, the various organizations divided to the right and left, and the clergy and hearse passed through and the procession closed up in the rear. Not one-tenth of the vast assemblage could find standing room within the grounds, and the streets on all sides were blocked up during the progress of the ceremonies, and very few could hear the voices of the speakers. The burial services of the Lutheran Church was read by Rev. W. V. Ootwold, after which Rev. Dr. Wombert, of St. James Episcopal Church, delivered an address.

Rev. J. T. Hurlock then read prayer from Lutheran burial service, after which Dr. Gray, Chaplain U. S. Senate, made the closing remarks, concluded as follows:

"And now, until the morning of the resurrection, we commit all that remains of our departed friend to the grave and to the guardianship of that God who watches alike over the living and the dead, and as the mouth of the grave closes on the sacred dust, we will pray God to give to Vermont another son, to Lancaster another citizen, to Pennsylvania another statesman, to the country another patriot, to the poor another friend, to freedom another advocate, to the race another benefactor, and to the world another man like Thaddeus Stevens."

An anthem, "Rest in Peace," was sung by the choir, and the benediction pronounced by Rev. C. H. Terry, when the services closed. The whole day was remarkably free from disorder. The number of persons in the procession and at the cemetery is estimated at fifteen thousand.

MISSOURI ITEMS.

The Jefferson City *Times* records the death of another lad whilst robbing a watermelon patch.

A line of steamers has been established between Weston and St. Louis, consisting of the steamers Octavia, St. Luke and Cora.

A two-story frame building, owned by Wm. Ehret, situated south of the railroad, in Macon, was destroyed by fire last Monday night.

Chillicothe is now improving very fast. In every part of the city private residences are being built, evincing taste and liberality.

The flour trade of Chillicothe is now rapidly increasing and it is claimed that the manufacturers offer inducements superior to those of Hannibal.

A little son of Mr. Michael Lee, in Montgomery county, was thrown from his pony and so severely bitten and pawed by it that he died in a few moments.

They are building a levee at Weston. Several years ago they had a levee there, but the river left them and until recently Weston has been an inland town.

Lee Owens killed a lynx, in Henry county, the other day. Mr. Owens' dogs ran it up a tree, and he shot it. This is the second one that has been killed near Clinton lately.

Mr. Samuel Smith the deaf and dumb man who was run over on the Council Bluffs and St Joseph Railroad sometime ago, died on Friday last, from the affects of his injuries.

The trial of Charles Moeller, County Clerk of Carroll County, charged with embezzlement of the public funds, will come off this week, at the session of the Supreme Court in St. Joseph.

On Thursday last, in Lexington, Tom Jebbs shot a gentleman named Jordan, a very worthy citizen, and the proprietor of the largest foundry in the place. The murder was without provocation.

The family of Francis Martin, consisting of a wife and three daughters, were poisoned, at St. Louis, on Friday last, by arsenic, supposed to have been in the yeast powder which was in some biscuits.

The Post Office at Weston, Jackson county, was robbed on Wednesday night last. The thieves entered by a window, blew open the safe with powder, and rifled it of its contents. They got one hundred dollars in currency and eighty dollars in postage stamps.

A young bride, whilst visiting a woolen mill near Mexico, a few days since, had her clothes caught in the machinery and was dragged along until mangled in a most shocking manner. She lived only about two hours after the accident.

On the evening of the 3d inst., the swinging lamps in the saloon of Spinsby's Railroad Hotel, at Montgomery City, fell with a crash, shivering the lamps into a thousand atoms. The oil poured out over the floor, caught on fire, and burned [illegible] great rapidity until timely as[illegible] ce succeeded in smothering the [illegible] with carpets, mats, &c. Th[illegible] [illegible] rown on the burning [illegible] y to increase the blaze

[illegible] eran and earnest ranks, the Radicals stand with *unalterable determination to sustain the law!* But he asked in pathetic and piteous tones, "Why will you disfranchise us? Are we not as true to our country as you? Do we not pay our share of the taxes as well as you?" No! You are not true to your country. You raised bloody hands against it. You drove the Union men of Missouri into war by your infamous attempt at rebellion. And now that we have beaten you with the implements of war, you come back and, with unparalleled effrontery, ask us to give ourselves and our State into your control by giving you the ballot. On the tax question, yes; you do pay the same proportion of taxes that we do. So do the negroes, and they are not allowed to vote while they have been true to the country. Out of mercy and overdone generosity, you are only required to pay as much tax as loyal men, but not one word of just complaint could you utter if you had all the expense of this war to pay! You got it up. You brought it on. It is your work in consequence of your *wrong* that we have high taxes, and you complain that you even have part of them to pay.

THE LOYAL SPEECH.

The Radicals held a Convention at the Court House. Delegates were sent to the Congressional Convention at Macon City and instructed to vote for Col. J. F. Benjamin's nomination. Col. Benjamin was sent for and requested to make us a little speech. I have not room to review it. It was full of warmth and determination *that rebels shall not rule.* I have never known Col. B. to speak so directly to the hearts of his hearers. His speeches usually are argumentative; but he only spoke a few minutes and touched the right chord in referring to this renewal of the rebellion. He was greeted often with cheers, and when he left the stand hats went up and a shout of approval was given to the speaker. It must be gratifying to Mr. F. Benjamin to see what a hold he has on the hearts of the people. It would turn the head of a smaller man.

Hastily, Bosco.

GEN. C. E. LIPPINCOTT.

Our Republican Candidate for State Auditor—An Authentic Account of His Duel With Tevis.

From the Lincoln (Ill.) Intelligencer.

The recent attack made by the *Illinois State Register* on the personal character of Gen. C. E. Lippincott, Republican candidate for State Auditor, contains so many falsehoods, and is so very unfair, that we feel compelled to notice them. We have been at some pains to get the real facts; and what we here state is from a political enemy of the General's, but a personal friend, who was in California at the time the difficulty occurred, and was conversant with every feature of the unfortunate affair.

Gen. Lippincott is a physician, and went to California in 1850, to engage in the practice of medicine, or to pursue any other profitable avocation, equally honest and honorable. Soon after arriving there, he made the acquaintance of David C. Broderick, W. J. Ferguson and Edward D. Baker; all of whom have long since passed to their final home by the hands of traitors and assassins. Broderick was not long in discovering the talents of the young physician, and a very strong attachment sprung up between them; and in the contest for the United States Senator, which resulted in Broderick's election, Lippincott engaged with all his young and vigorous mind. It became necessary to establish a newspaper in the interest of Broderick in Uba county, and he, Lippincott, was chosen as its editor. The energy and talent of the young doctor was too much for the Southern chivalry, who were sent there for the purpose of foisting human bondage upon our unwilling people, and it became necessary to get rid of him. A council of war was had to determine the ways and means, and after due deliberation it was determined to take exceptions to some of his newspaper articles, and grossly insult him on the first occasion; and as there was "no man in the North who would fight," he, Lippincott, would of course abandon his paper and run; thus they would get rid of a very unpleasant and troublesome person to the interests of slavery. This much determined, one of their number must be chosen to be principal in the affair. This was decided by lots, and the lot fell on a young adventurer named Tevis, from Kentucky; *not a man of family*, as stated by the *Register*. Tevis, true to his instructions, offered a grevious insult to Dr. Lippincott on the first occasion, which left Lippincott no alternative but to challenge him, according to the then established "code" of California; but not wishing to have any difficulty with such a band of cut-throats, tried in every way possible to settle the difficulty without the necessity of shooting a man or being shot himself; but nothing would satisfy the cut-throats but his blood or his absence, and he was compelled, by the laws of the "code," to send a challenge. The challenge was promptly accepted, and it was coolly determined to murder him, if he stood his ground, in order to get him out of the way. At this stage of the game one of the party became so disgusted with the disgraceful and cowardly proceedings that he begged [illegible] desist; and when they still [illegible] boldly denounced them, [illegible] have anything to do [illegible] d declared that it [illegible] o to the side of Lippincott,

Grace Greenwood Gossip—Fanny Fern and Mrs. Stowe as School Girls—A Smart Teacher and a Smart Girl—The Dunce Bridge.

Grace Greenwood, in the book called "Eminent Women," writes as follows about Fanny Fern and Mrs. Stowe as they were before they became known to fame:

Sara Willis was educated at Hartford, in the far-famed seminary of Miss Catherine Beecher. At that time Harriet Beecher (Mrs. Stowe) was a teacher in this school. She was amiable and endearing in her ways, and was recognized as a decidedly clever young lady, with a vein of quiet humor, a sleepy sort of wit, that woke up and flashed out when least expected; but of a careless, unpracticable turn of mind. She was not thought by any means the equal in mental power and weight of her elder sister, whose character was full of manly energy, who was a clear thinker, and an excellent theologian, a good, great, high-hearted woman, with a strong will and remarkable executive abilities. Of all his children, Dr. Beecher is said to have most highly respected Catherine. Sara Willis must here have laid an excellent foundation for successful authorship, though probably nothing was further from her thoughts at the time than such a profession. It would have seemed too quiet and thought-compelling a career for her, with her heart as full of frolic as a lark's breast is of singing. There are yet traditions in that staid old town of Hartford, of her merry school girl escapades, her "tricks and her manners," that draw forth as hearty laughter as the witty sallies, humorous fancies, and sharp strokes of satire that give to her writings their peculiar sparkle and dash.

If she grappled with the exact sciences it is not probable that they suffered much in the encounter. For geometry she is said to have an especial and inveterate dislike. Indeed, her teacher, Mrs. Stowe, still tells a story of her having torn out the leaves of Euclid to curl her hair with. So, she laid herself down to mathematical dreams, her fair head bristling with acute angles, in parallelogrammatic and parallelopipedonic papillotes, in short, with more geometry outside than in. A novel way of getting over "the dunce bridge," by taking that distasteful fifth proposition not only inwardly, but as an outside application, so that it might have red thus: "The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another; and if the equal sides be produced in curl papers, the angles on the other side of the os-frontis are also equal." But in the laughing, high-spirited girl there must have existed unsuspected by those about her, almost unsuspected by herself, the courage and energy, the tenderness, the large sympathy, the reverence for the divine and the human, which love and sorrow, the trials and stress of misfortune, were to envolve from her nature, and which her genius was to reveal. A seer that might have perceived towering above the ringleted head of the absent minded young teacher, a dark attendant spirit, benignant, but mournful—poor, grand, old world-bewept, polyglotted Uncle Tom—might also have seen in the few shadowy recesses of her young pupil's sunny character, the germs of these graceful "Fern Leaves" that were to bring to the literature of the people new vigor and verdure, the odors of woodlands, and exceeding pleasant pictures of nature.

GEN. SINGLETON'S organs, to relieve their candidate from an unpleasant dilemma, say that the letter of Jake Thompson, which makes mention of one "Singleton" as having "received and not accounted for $13,000" from Barrott, refers to Otho R. Singleton, of Mississippi; and, in the same breath, they add that it is a "forgery." Now, if it is a "forgery" and refers to "Otho R. Singleton," why should Gen. J. W. Singleton's friends be so much concerned about it? It certainly can't hurt him. On the other hand, if it is a "forgery" and refers to Gen. Singleton, why should they attempt to put Otho R. Singleton in his place? The two stories are inconsistent and invalidate each other.

But the letter is genuine—is taken as published by us, and in the exact form published, from an official report of a House Committee (the Committee to investigate the facts connected with the assassination of Abraham Lincoln) to the Thirty-ninth Congress at its first session, and is open to the access of all, while the original remains among the captured rebel documents at Washington. The talk about forgery is the merest "clap-trap" calculated to deceive only the most ignorant, but with all others to expose the weakness of Gen. Singleton's cause.

SINCE the article on Gen. Singleton's peace campaign in Canada, printed on the inside of this paper, was placed in type, we have met with a report of that part of his Rock Island speech referring to the same subject. In his speech he confesses that he met C. C. Clay in Canada, as stated in the H. L. Clay letter, and made the statements attributed to him in that letter. The letter, then, is confessed to be genuine. We shall attend to what he has to say about the Jake Thompson letter hereafter.

[illegible] march, a perfect ovation. The crowd around the vehicle containing the General was so dense that it could hardly move. From roadside and pavement, from balcony and window, came unceasing cheers, and the waving of flags and handkerchiefs.

AT THE RINK.

Here an immense crowd awaited the arrival of the procession, for which the ground floor of the Rink had been reserved. The Tanners and the multitudes poured in until the whole building was packed full, and hundreds, seeing that it was useless to get within seeing or hearing distance, were turned away by the crowd. There was a rush for the platform to shake hands with the General, but this proceeding caused so much confusion that a file of Tanners was sent up and the platform cleared so that the speakers could have breathing space. The band discoursed for a while in their balcony, and then quiet being restored Capt. U. H. Keath called the vast assembly to order.

THE CONCLUSION.

The General's brief address was greeted with tumultuous applause, and the immense throng began to disperse. The Tanners formed into line and made a clear pathway for the General and his party. Upon reaching the open air the latter was conveyed directly to the residence of Col. Morris, (who was the friend of his boyhood,) while the Tanners proceeded to Lincoln Hall and disbanded.

This reception, gotten up on so short a notice, and participated in so heartily by so many thousands, not only reflects the greatest credit on our city, but as a political demonstration has absolutely terrified the poor Democracy, who have lately been laboring so hard and so unsuccessfully to get out a crowd to hear their speakers. Republicans have been encouraged, and are going into the campaign now with the expectation and determination of winning.

The following are the remarks of Hon. I. N. Morris, on the occasion of Gen. Grant's reception at Quincy, Ills., on the 15th of August, 1868, which were received throughout with great applause:

GENERAL GRANT: In behalf of the citizens of Quincy, and at their request, I extend to you a cordial welcome to their homes and hearts.

This is not the first visit you have made us. In 1861 you passed through our city on your way to your future military labors, which have redounded so much to the interest, the honor and glory of our country.

Then, you were but the Colonel of a regiment.

Now, you are the General of the Nation.

Then, you were unknown to fame.

Now, your reputation is not surpassed by that of any living man.

You come here, however, dressed in a plain citizen's suit, and as a citizen we receive you. We take, General, as much pride in honoring your private virtues as your heroic deeds. To the shame of our people, both have been assailed by virulent enemies. Notwithstanding your trusty sword crushed a rebellion which Gen. Jackson temporarily suppressed in its incipient state by a proclamation;—notwithstanding you have done so much to save the Union and perpetuate the blessings of our free institutions;—notwithstanding you have demonstrated by your ability and gallantry in the field the strength of the Republic, calumniators—traitors—have been busily at work to destroy your well-earned fame. But what of this? Patriotism can never hope to receive the approval of treason,—vice the approval of virtue,—or merit the approval of envy. Other great and good men have been assailed before. Who were more traduced than Jefferson and Jackson? Even Washington was not permitted to escape. His ability was ridiculed, his devotion to country questioned, for he was charged with aspiring to military dictatorship, and his private character maligned. All this has happened to you, and will happen to the wise and virtuous hereafter.

But, General, there is encamped about you a great multitude of true men, who appreciate the value of the services you have rendered to your country, and will testify their gratitude by bearing you triumphantly through the present conflict. Illinois, who has the honor of claiming you as her illustrious citizen, will be in the van-guard, and give you a larger majority than she has ever before given any other man. Though Republics have ever been charged with ingratitude, it will never be said that a majority of Americans have turned their backs upon a Hero who rescued the Government our Fathers established from the spoliation of traitors. There yet lingers in the American heart a love for security, home, and country; and, while that remains, you, General, will be cherished, sustained and honored by your countrymen, as you are by the civilized world.

God grant that your life may be spared—the patriotic people will take care of the balance.

They say, General, that you never made a speech. Neither did Washington, Jackson, nor Taylor;—but they each, like yourself, left their *mark* on the enemies of their country. Neither did Jefferson, Madison nor Monroe ever make a speech, but they each rendered great and signal service to the Republic. It matters but little who makes the speeches. Some men are only known by their *words*. You are known by you[illegible] In times of public danger, [illegible] *action* are the only o[illegible] h[illegible]

ism. Murderous assaults upon policemen by lawless desperadoes are of daily occurrence, especially in the first named city, and there seems to be a struggle in progress between the representatives of the law and its violators, the result of which is doubtful, and in which the latter are already boasting of their anticipated triumph before November. The people of New York are paying a terrible penalty for the Democratic rule there, which, more than anything else, has fostered this state of affairs.

WHAT would be the effect if Gen. Singleton should be elected to Congress from this District, and we should then have another Southern rebellion? By his course in opposition to the last war, he has already indicated that he would resist all attempts to coerce rebels, and would vote to allow them to "go in peace." Is any loyal man in the District in favor of yielding to the demands of rebels, or does he wish to be represented in Congress by a man who, either directly or indirectly, will assist to break up the Union in case of a new rebellion? If he is not, how can he vote for Gen. Singleton?

THE Atlanta, (Ga.) *Constitution* rejoicing over the death of Thad. Stevens, prays that "the devil's collecting agent may come soon." If its prayer should be answered, there will be a rebel paper needing an editor, and a large reduction in the Seymour and Blair vote.

LATE advices from South America state that the Allies made an assault upon Humaita, on the 16th of July, but were disastrously repulsed by the Paraguayans. The Allies had also sustained a defeat at Grand Chaco.

GEN. PALMER, Senator Yates and Col. R. J. Ingersoll are expected to address the Republican mass meeting at Mechanicsburg, Sangamon county, on Thursday of next week.

THE Chicago *Evening Journal* appears in a new dress of smaller type. The *Journal* is a deservedly popular paper, and is meeting with the success which it deserves.

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN has arrived at Chicago and is preparing to enter upon the campaign in this State. He will make his first speech at Morris, September 1st.

A GRAND Republican mass meeting takes place at Springfield on Saturday next. It is designed to be a special ovation to Senator Yates.

MARRIED.

In this city, at the residence of Mrs. Valentine, by the Rev. J. H. Sargent, Mr. SAMUEL PEPPER and Miss JOANNA SKIDMOUR, all of this city.

At the residence of the bridegroom, on the continuation of Twelfth street, in Melrose, on the evening of the 13th inst., by the Rev. H. Foote, of this city, ALBERT FELT, Esq., one of the pioneers of this county, to Mrs CARRIE SARTEL, a well-known resident of Quincy.

A large number of relatives and friends, from town and country, were assembled to witness the ceremony, and to congratulate the bride and groom on their new relation and happy fortune.

The bridegroom, though far from being old, looked but half his years, and we doubt not, though his face gave no evidence of it, that he felt just as foolish, at heart, during the marriage rites, as he did when, in the morning of life, he knelt, a blushing youth, at the Hymeneal altar.

The bride looked worthy the man, and we trust that her genial manners and pleasant countenance will, through many years, strengthen the silken cord that now unites her to the man of her choice.

As the surrounding elms and maples threw their fast lengthening shadows athwart the meadows, one after another, departing carriages bore away the recent guests, and left the newly wedded pair happy and at home; themselves happy that their friends, although of well known loyalty, had given them such unquestionable proof that *they were still for the Union.*

Thus closed a pleasant and delightful wedding day, and we hope the example may not be lost on some of our friends whose presence lent their charms to grace the occasion. RUSTICUS.

DIED.

At the residence of Mr. J. B. Atwood, State street, of typhoid fever, Mr. JOSEPH ATWOOD, in the 65th year of his age.

On Monday, July 27th, at his residence in Chariton county, Mo., of intermittent fever, followed by congestive chills, PHILO NOBLE, in the forty-sixth year of his age.

Quincy Herald, Hyde Park, Vt., and Oratiot, Wis., papers please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mississippi & Missouri River Air-Line Railroad.

THE GRADING, TIEING, CULVERTING and bridging of the M. & M. R. A. L. R. R. from West Quincy to Memphis, and the grading from Memphis to the North Missouri railroad in Schuyler county, is to be let on Saturday, the 22d inst., at the office of the company in Canton, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m.

For plans, specifications, profile, pay, &c., apply to aug18-dawtd D. DAVIS, Pres't, Canton, Mo.

Assignee's Notice of Appointment.

Dist. Court of the United States, Southern Dist. of Illinois.

In the matter of LOUIS ZEIGER and CHARLES ZEIGER, Bankrupts. } In Bankruptcy, No. 106.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, The Undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Louis Zeiger and Charles Zeiger of the county of Adams and State of Illinois, within said District [illegible] been adjudged Bankrupts upon their own pe[illegible] the District Court of said District. Dated [illegible] this 11th day of August, A. D. 186[illegible]

E. B. HA[illegible] TON, Assignee.

[illegible] Southern from warehouse held at $3 50 per bbl. Onions lower, 65@75c per bushel. Peaches declined to $1@1 10 for good to choice. Apples, Maiden Blush only $1 15 for best. Cheese advanced 1c., price 10c. Grapes declined to 6@8c per lb.

The following are the receipts and shipments of leading articles, by Quincy dealers, on two roads, the H. & St. Joe and the C. B. & Q., for the week ending this morning:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.
Ale and beer, bbls	20	..
" " kegs	...	250
Green apples, bbls	10	1
Barley, bush	1	.....
Beef, bbls	1	.....
Butter, pkgs	13	.....
Coal, car loads	80	....
Eggs, pks	2	.....
Feathers, lbs	120	.....
Flour	...	3786
Hides, green, lbs	3485	6530
" dry lbs	185	340
Leather, rolls	5	.....
Lime, lbs	...	218
Lath, M	2½	.....
Lumber, ft	8000	16,500
Machinery, lbs	...	13,825
Oats, bush	3290	3200
Peas, bbls	5	.....
Potatoes, bbls	.....	72
Pickles, bbls	70	.....
Rye, bush	54	.....
Rags	500	.....
Sheep pelts, lbs	1255	1400
Soap lbs	...	390
Salt, bbls	70	.....
Shingles, M	50	.....
Stoves, car loads	4	.....
Tallow, lbs	2400	2000
Leaf tobacco, pkgs	9	.....
" " lbs	6090	.....
Manufactured tobacco, lbs	...	25,545
Wheat, bush	4205	.....
Wool, lbs	2730	4640

The New York Daily *Bulletin* of Monday says:

"The general markets have been dull without wide fluctuations in prices. Cotton closes nearly the same as last week. Breadstuffs show a declining tendency under the reports of immense crops of wheat here and in England, but have been sustained for the time by present sea city."

The following is a list of prices in New York, for some leading articles compared with the prices of the same at this time last year, the first price given being for this year and the second for last year, the highest rates being given in each instance:

N. Y. Flour, $9 40, $12; Spring Wheat, $2 15, $2 20; Rye, $1 85, $1 60; Corn, $1 21, $1 12; Oats 82½c., 85c.; Coffee, 17c, 19½c, gold; cotton, 30½c, 29½c.; Cuba Molasses, 44c, 55c, per gal; Rosin, $2 90, $3 00 per bbl.; Linseed Oil, $1 10, $1 34 per gal.; Crude Petroleum 23c, 17c per gal, Mess Beef, $24 75, $28 00.

QUINCY WHOLESALE MARKET.

Ales, Beer and Brewers' Stock.

Ale, Lill's Pale Cream, per half barrel	7 00
" Stock per half barrel	8 00
Beer, Dick & Bros'. Lager per barrel	13 00
Hops, choice pressed, per pound	67
Malt, choice Barley, per bushel	2 75
Atwood & Starr's Bottled Ales, (Pittsburgh) Philadelphia and Joliet,) per doz	2 00
A. & S's. Bottled Porter (Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	2 25
A. & S's. Bottled London Stout	2 50
do Lager Beer, qts	2 35
do " " pts	1 60

60 cents off for bottles returned.

Bagging.

Flour Sacks, cotton, ½ bbl., per hund	19 00@21 00
" " " ¼ " "	11 50@12 60
" " paper ¼ " "	5 00@ 6 00
Grain Bags, Stark A, "	56 00@57 00
" " Manchester, "	60 00
" " Androscogin, "	50 00
" " Gunnies, 2½ bu., "	22 00@23
" " Burlaps, 4 bu., "	24 00@25 00
Wool " "	71 00@75 00
Ham " "	12 50@15 00
Salt " "	3 00@ 5 00
Paper " Grocers' in ¼ M bdls ℔ bdl	5 00@ 6 00
Twine, Flax, per lb	30@ 60
Wagon Covers, each	10 00@12 50

Brooms and Broom Stock.

BROOMS—	
Common house, ℔ doz	$3 50@3 75
Choice to extra, "	4 00@4 75
Warehouse "	5 00
Stable "	6 00@7 00
BROOM STOCK—	
Broom corn, common to good per ton.	100 00@200 00
Broom Handles, per M	18 @ 20
" Wire, per lb	20@ 52
" Twine, sewing	40@ 50

Butter and Cheese.

BUTTER—	
Good to choice roll—from wagon ℔ lb	40@43
" Wisconsin dairy, in tubs ℔ lb	38
" Country, store packed	@
CHEESE—	
West'n Reserve.. Ohio Factory....	18
N Y Factory..... Pope's "	1

Canned Goods and Pickles.

Oysters, 1 lb. cans, per doz (24 in case)	2 00@2 25
" 2 " " " "	3 00@3 25
Sardines, quarter boxes, per doz	2 65
" half " "	4 80
Gherkins, quarts, glass, "	4 50
" half gals, "	6 50
" one " "	10 00
Catsups, pints, per doz	1 75
Pepper Sauce, pints per doz	1 75
Pickles, Cucumber, per barrel	14 00
Peaches, 2 lb cans, (24 in case) per doz	3 50
Tomatoes, 2 lb cans, " " "	2 50

Confectioneries.

Brown & Bros' pure stick, box 20 lbs. net	4 20		
Fancy, ℔ lb	23@30	Lozenges	35 @36
Candy, common stick, per box of 30 lbs. net	3 75		
Gum drops	35@45	Kisses	25 @27

Coffee and Teas.

COFFEE.		TEAS.	
Rio, choice	26½@27	Imperial	1 35@1 75
do prime	25½@26	Gunpowder	1 55@2 00
Rio, fair	23 @24	Oolong, blk	85@1 30
Java, old Gov	41 @43½	Japan	1 15@1 65
Lagnayra	25½@26½	Hyson	1 40@1 60

Crackers.

Brown & Bros' extra fine soda ℔ lb	11		
Picnic	8	Butter	8
Soda	8	Sugar	12
Cream egg biscuit	30	Boston butter	13
Cream crackers	15	Ginger nuts	17@20

Coal.

Car load, on track,	15	Retail	18@19
do delivered	16@16		
Lehigh Lump Coal, per ton	19 90		

Dried Fruits and Nuts.

DRIED FRUIT, ℔ lb		NUTS, ℔ lb	
Dates	16@18	Almonds, h. s.	30
Figs	18@20	do s. s.	35@40
Prunes, Turk.	20	Brazil	18@20
Raisins, layer, 4 75@5 00		Pecans	18@20
Citrons	40@45	Filberts	18@20
Currants	17	Hickory, ℔ bu	1 00
Dried Apples		Cocoa, each	
" Peaches			

Fish.

		MACKEREL	
White No. 1	8 25@8 50	Bay, ½ bbl	13 5
do do 2	7 00@7 60	" kits	3 00
Trout, No. 1	7 00@7 50	Shore, ½ bbl	13 00
HERRING.		" kits	2 90
Lake, ½ bbl	5 50	No. 2, ½ bbl	9 50
East'n, ½ bbl	5 00	" kits	2 60
Dutch, keg	2 25	Family, ½ bbl	9 00
Scaled ℔ box	75@ 85	" kits	1 90
Dried, No. 1	65	Ex. Family, ½	
Codfish, ℔ lb	@ 10	" kits	
Halibut, smo'	13		

Flour and Meal.

Flour, choice city brands,	11 50@12 10
do. second quality	9 00@ 9 50
do. third rate	7 00@ 8 00
Rye Flour, choice	10 00
Buckwheat Flour, choice No 1, pure	11 50
Shipstuff, per 100 lbs	1 50
Shorts, per bushel	25
CORN MEAL—Best bolted, per cwt	1 90
" Coarse for feed	1 75

Green Fruits.

Apples, new, green, from wagon, ℔ bu	1 00@1 75
Lemons, per box	17 00@18 00
Oranges	

Grain, Hay and Seeds.

Wheat, Fall, prime to choice now	1 85@2 00		
" " Rye mixed, cheaty or shrunken	1 50@1 85		
" Spring	1 30@1 50		
Rye, choice	90@1 00		
Corn—fair to good	80@ 85		
Oats, now	40@ 45		
HAY—			
Choice baled timothy per car load on track	16 00		
Good to choice timothy, from wagon,	13 00@15 00		
SEEDS—			
Flax seed	1 50@1 75	Hungarian	1 20@1 40
Timothy			1 75@2 00
Buckwheat, for seed			2 00

Poultry.

Chickens, full grown ℔ doz	3 50@4 00
" Spring	2 50@2 75
Turkeys, live	

Our quotations are the lowest price which any Dry Goods Jobbing House in the city is willing to give as the actual wholesale rates, and are revised daily.

PRINTS.

Allen's	14	Merrimack D	14
American	11	Merrimack W	14@15
Amoskeag	13½	Mourning's	13½
Arnold's	11½	Richmond's	14
Dunnel's	11	James Sanders'	12½
Dutchess B	11	Sprague's	14½
Lancaster's	13½	Wamsutta	10
Lowell's	11½	Gloucester	11

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Indian Head	17	Ind'n Orchard	[illegible]
4-4 Lawrence	17½	do do L	12
4-4 Appleton	17	do do W	13
4-4 Stark	17	do do [illegible]	14
4-4 Cabbot A	16½	Swift River	12
Illinois A	14	Portsmouth P	8½
Great Falls M	16	Commonwealth	9

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

4-4 Wamsutta	22½	4-4 Red Bank	13½
4-4 White Rock	17½	7-8 do do	10½
4-4 Hill Sem Id	19	4-4 Lonsdale	20
7-8 do do	16	3-4 Canoe	8
Pontiac	18½	5-4 Bleached	[illegible]

TICKINGS.		STRIPES.	
Amoskeag A C A	35	Hamilton Extra	26
do A	31	Whittenton A	22½
do B	26	do BB	18
do C	23	do C	16
do D	21	Sheridans A	16
Waltham A A	35	Dorchester	12½
Pemberton	18	Roanoke	14
Washington	11½	Larimore	12½

APRON CHECKS.		BLUE DENIMS.	
Union No. 50	27½	York	30
do do 20	25	Working Mens'	25
Starr No. 90	27	Haymakers'	20
do do 40	24	Hamilton	17½
Common	15@18	Union	22

BROWN DENIMS.		COTTONADES.	
Lewiston	30	Farmers & Meh's	42½
Warren	20	Whittenton	25
Algodon	22½	York, plain	21½
Newark	10	do Plaid	21½

KENTUCKY JEANS.		HOLL JEANS.	
Brown	20@45	Heavy Blue	37½@60
Grey & blue mx'd	20@45	do Brown	37½@60

FLAT CAMBRICS.		PAPER CAMBRIC.	
Victoria	10½	Common Colors	14½
Washington	11½	High Colors	16

GINGHAMS.		PRINTED DELAINES—	
Lancaster	18	Hamilton	[illegible]
Roanoke	12	Manchester	17 [illegible]
Scotch	30	Pacific	17 [illegible]
French	22@35	All Wool	[illegible]

CORSET JEANS.		SPOOL COTTON.	
White	18@20	J & P. Coats	1 10
Colored	18@20	Green & Daniels	65
Brown Drills	17@18½	Victoria	66½

BRAIDS.		AMERICAN CRASH.	
American Skirt, best	75	Brown	10 @16
6 y'd Alpacca, best	1 00	Bleached	12½@19

CARPETS.

Lowell, 3-ply	$2 00	Superfine	1 00@1 25
do super	1 40	Ingrades	85@1 00
do medium	1 20	Cotton & Wool	85@ 60
Hartford, ex 3-p	2 00	Twilled Hemp	35
Brussels,	1 65@1 80	Plain do	15

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock and Money Market—August 20—2 p. m.

GOLD—144½

U. S. 6's, 1881	113½	U. S. 5-20's, 1867	107½
U. S 5-20's, 1862	112½	U. S 10-40's	108½
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	108½	U. S. 7-30's, June	
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	111½	U. S. 7-30's, July	
U. S. 5-20's, '65, N. I.	107½		

Stocks—Irregular.

N. Y. Cent	to 121½	R. I.	to 97½
Ill. Central	to 141	N. W.	to [illegible]
Erie	to 46½	do pref.	to 79½
do pref.	to	Wabash	to 50½
Pacific Mail	to 99½	C B & Q	to 165

[Special to the Quincy Whig.]

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 19.

Beef Cattle—Receipts 1365 head, and the market is decidedly lower. Sales at 14@15½c for fair to prime Illinois steers, the whole range being from 10@16½c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 4400 head. The market is heavy, with sales of sheep at 4@6½c: lambs at 5½@7½c.

Swine—Receipts 4600 head The market is drooping; fair to prime sold at 9½@10½c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.

Flour—Steady, quiet for old, heavy and nominal 25c lower for first ground, receipts 8747; shipments 5220.

Wheat—Irregular, 4@5c lower; No. 2 opened $1 83, declined to $1 68; sales mostly at $1 70, closing at $1 68 @1 70, latter for favorite houses; No. 2 seller the month $1 65½@1 67; old No. 2, $1 80 cash; $1 75 now No. 1; receipts 112,598, shipments 110,252.

Corn—1c better, closing firm, buyers No. 1 at $1 0½, sellers at $1 00½. No 2 buyers 99½; sellers 99¾; receipts 175,400; shipments 209541

Oats—Better, good demand, 54½@5, closing 54½@ 54¾, 53½ seller the month, receipts 175,912, shipments 11,[illegible]

Rye—Firm; $1 30@1 32 No. 1; $1 25@1 27 No. 2; receipts 21870; shipments 1,400.

Barley—Irregular; No. 2 $1 55@1 60 in store, receipts 7970; shipments 1600.

Provisions—Dull. Pork nominally $29 50

Lard—Sales at 18@18¼c.

Whisky—Firm, 65 bid, 70 asked.

Freights—Active; 7 corn; 6 oats to Buffalo; 11 wheat to Oswego.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 20.

Cotton—Lower. 29½@30c for middling uplands.

Flour—Dull and heavy; receipts 11,[illegible]03; $8@9 50 for extra State, $8 15@10 20 for extra western, $9 70 @12 90 for Round Hoop Ohio

Wheat—Dull and lower; winter quiet and unchanged; spring, receipts 1970, sales 24,000, $1 99½ @2 00 for spring delivered; $2 10 for No. 1 do. delivered; 2 00@2 05 for new white Michigan.

Rye—Dull

Corn—Active, closing quiet; receipts 2051 9; sales 142,000; $1 14@1 20 unsound, $1 21@1 25 sound mixed western afloat.

Barley—Nominal.

Oats—Quiet, drooping; receipts 2[illegible]; sales 19,000, [illegible] in store, 84 do afloat, 79@79½ for new western.

Pork—Quiet heavy; 28 [illegible] @28 67 now mess; $28 75 old; beef and [illegible] meats quiet.

Lard—Quiet, steady; 18½@19 steam; 19@19½ kettle

Whisky—Firmer, 69@70 in bond, $1 20 free.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 20

Flour—Unchanged; very little doing.

Wheat—Inactive and unchanged, choice to fancy fall $1 20@2 30.

Corn—Firm at 91@95c.

Oats—Firmer at 60@65c.

Rye—Steady at $1 15

Provisions—Very dull and scarcely anything doing.

Pork—$29 25@29 50; bacon, shoulders 13¼c, clear sides 17½c.

Lard—18½c.

Whisky—Lower at $1 27½

Chicago Live Stock Market.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, August 20.

Cattle—Extra, $6 50@6 75; good to choice, $5@ 6 37½, stockers, $1 00@4 50.

Hogs—Extra, $9 85@10 00; good to choice, $9 30@ @9 75.

Sheep—Choice $4 00@4 25, fair to good $3 50@ 3 75.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 20.

Flour—Dull at $9 75@10 25 for family.

Wheat—Dull; No. 1, $2 00.

Corn—Dull at 93@94c for car.

Oats—Steady at 60c for No. 1.

Rye—Salable at $1 30.

Provisions—Quiet and unchanged; bacon, shoulders sold at 13½@13¾c; no demand for any other article.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 19.

The market is unchanged, but with a downward tendency.

Cattle—Sales at $2 25@5 50, gross, for inferior to choice.

Sheep—Sales of good to choice at $3 00@5 00 per head

Lambs—Sales at $2 00@4 00.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 20.

Flour—Quiet.

Wheat—Steady; amber $2 08; no 2 red $1 97.

Corn—Steady; $1 04 for No 1 Michigan.

Oats—1c better; 58c for No. 1.

Rye—1c lower; $1 45 for No. 1.

Lake Freights—Firm; 6½c on wheat, to Buffalo; 10c to Oswego.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 19.

There has been a general break in the prices of heavy brown sheetings to day in sympathy with the reduction noticed yesterday in the price of Lyman E, and this had a tendency to impart increased activity [illegible] and we now quote Atlantic and brown [illegible] Appleton and Indian head same price.

"At the Point of the Bayonet."

From Harper's Weekly, Aug. 15.

Every day makes it plainer that the policy which the Democratic party has chosen to submit to the public judgment in this campaign is not one of administration merely, but of absolute and forcible revolution. It proposes to reverse all the national legislation of the three last years, to subvert the reconstruction which the country has approved, to disperse organized State Governments by the bayonet; by the same means to reinstate those who for the highest crime against the Commonwealth have been temporarily disfranchised; to deprive hundreds of thousands of new citizens of the ballot, and thrust them back into a semi-enslaved condition—a project which can not be accomplished but by the most sanguinary measures. Proclaiming a wholly arbitrary test of citizenship in color—a test involving caste and inconceivable injustice, which embraces the entire disaffected class, and excludes a large body of the loyal people—it announces that if its claim is disregarded it will appeal to "physical force," and put its candidate in the White House at the point of the bayonet.

It will not be forgotten that the party which thus enters into a political campaign with a loud threat of civil war is the one that has previously made the same threat and fulfilled it to the letter. In 1860 the Democratic orators said that "the South" could not be expected to submit to the election of Mr. Lincoln. In 1856 Mr. Fillmore, absurdly called Conservative, had said the same thing in view of the election of Mr. Fremont. It was not bravado merely. Whatever the Northern portion of the party may have thought or intended, the Southern portion was sincere and resolved; and it was that portion which had entirely controlled the party and dictated its policy, because it was the positive element.

This history repeats itself. In 1864 the positive element was the Copperhead majority represented by Mr. Vallandigham. Mr. Vallandigham made the Democratic platform of that year, which was merely a proposal to succor the rebellion and secure its success. In any event it was revolution: and revolution in the interest of the Slaveholding oligarchy. The national conscience and sagacity, however, were too strong: the Union and progressive free society were saved. In 1868 the same spectacle is presented. The war is over. But the passion and purposes of its chief instigators remain. Defeat in the effort to destroy the Union has not taught them love of the Union. Profound hostility to the principles of society which have prevailed, and to an interpretation of the character of the government which has triumphed, does not sink into acquiescence without further struggle. Foiled in the field, what chance is there in political intrigue? Oppressed with debt, strained by long and severe exertion of every kind, vexed by the delay of complete pacification, is not the country an army fatigued after its victory, sleeping upon the field, and fatally exposed to one daring, desperate assault? This was the question with which the old, positive, ruling element of the Democratic party entered its Convention. Part of the Northern wing, which that element despises, had suggested in advance some acknowledgment of actual events. The war, it said, cautiously, may have been a mistake, but it must be honestly paid for. Reconstruction may be unconstitutional, but it is accomplished, and can be reversed only in the way itself provides. The party, justly or unjustly, has become such a stench in the national nostrils that it may be better to take a candidate from without its lines. Indeed, said this wing of the party, with an air of valor, on the very day before the Convention met, if the Southern delegates take part in the action of the convention, they must abide by it.

It may be imagined with what disdain the Southern delegations read these words in a paper which their more distant frown had forced to renounce its candidate. They came to the Convention led by Wade Hampton, a relentless South Carolina rebel, who declared upon his way to take his seat that the cause of the rebellion was not yet lost. Wade Hampton, the rebel, and Vallandigham the Copperhead, combined and ruled the Convention. Instead of recognizing actual events, their effort was to undo the result of seven years. The spirit of the two men made the platform. Vallandigham put into it repudiation, which is national disgrace; and Wade Hampton, the reversal of reconstruction, which is rebel revenge. Then Horatio Seymour was made candidate for President, who had declared that the success of the war would be the ruin of the Union; and Frank Blair for Vice President, who had insisted that reconstruction should be subverted by force, and who said that he wished to be nominated upon that declaration only. After eight years the spirit of the old slaveholders—arrogant, inhuman, un-American, barbarous—which had been laboring to destroy the Government by force, and only because it promised peacefully progressive liberty, returned to its familiar arena, a Democratic National Convention, and immediately resumed control of its old machine—the Democratic party—to secure its old purpose: exclusive political power.

Could any misfortune be so disastrous to civilization as the restoration of such a spirit and such a party to power in this Government, which is truly the van-guard of equal constitutional liberty? Think of Wade Hampton, of Robert Tombs, of Howell Cobb, of Vallandigham, of Pendleton, of Seymour, of Forrest, of Fernando Wood, with a policy founded upon their declarations and principles, succeeding Abraham Lincoln and the policy of the war for the Union! Is that by any possibility or

The Weekly Whig,

—AND—

REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1868.

POETRY.

The Sleeping.

Tread softly—the weary are sleeping,
And sad hearts, that ever are weeping,
At last have forgotten their woe;
But the hour of waking is creeping,
When the dreams, that now brightly are sweeping
Over their joyful souls, will go.

Tread softly—ye know not the sorrow
Which that heart may feel, when the morrow
Will wake it to action again.
O yes, while it can let it borrow
The peace which will smooth down the furrow
Misfortune marks deep by its chain.

Tread softly—the sleeper is tearless,
He roameth in a land of the peerless,
Whence sorrow forever is banished;
Wake him not, for his lot may be cheerless,
There of pain and of grief he is fearless,
And this world and its ills have vanished.

Tread softly—his soul is dreaming,
And the smile as sweetly is beaming,
On the faces that he loved, as before;
And his thoughts with joy are teeming,
And with the friends of his youth he is seeming
To live in the days that are o'er.

Tread softly—the moments are fleeting
When sad hearts can still their wild beating,
Or soothe an unceasing sorrow;
Let them calm their souls for that meeting,
For more darkly new griefs will come greeting
The sleeper, that wakes on the morrow.

[From St. James's Magazine.]

Twilight Voices.

I.

Now, at the hour when ignorant mortals
Drowse in the shade of their whirling sphere,
Heaven and hell from invisible portals
Breathing comfort and ghastly fear,
Voices I hear;
I hear strange voices, flitting, calling,
Wavering by on the dusky blast,—
"Come, let us go, for the night is falling,
Come, let us go, for the day is past!"

II.

Troops of joys are they, now departed?
Winged hopes that no longer stay?
Guardian spirits grown weary-hearted?
Powers that have lingered their latest day?
What do they say?
What do they sing? I hear them calling,
Whispering, gathering, flying fast,—
"Come, come, for the night is falling;
Come, come, for the day is past!"

III.

Sing they to me?—"Thy taper's wasted,
Mortal, thy sands of life run low;
Thine hours like a flock of birds have hasted;
Time is ending—we go! we go!"
Sing they so?
Mystical voices, floating, calling,
Dim farewells—the last, the last!—
"Come, come away, the night is falling;
Come, come away, the day is past!"

IV.

See, I am ready, Twilight Voices;
Child of the spirit world am I;
How should I fear you? my soul rejoices,
O speak plainer! O draw nigh!
Fain would I fly!
Tell me your message, Ye who are calling
Out of the dimness vague and vast;—
Lift me, take me,—the night is falling;
Quick, let us go,—the day is past.

W. A.

MISCELLANY.

There is no mist over His eyes, who is "wonderful in counsel."

"A soldier in battle should feel as if the whole battle depended upon himself."

"I cried, 'Lord, spare my child!' He did, but not as I meant. He snatched it from danger, and took it to his own home."

Some one said to a Reformer, "The whole world is against you." He calmly replied, "Then I am against the whole world!"

"Mother, shall we see in heaven?" was the touching question of a blind girl. "Yes, dear; we shall see in heaven. There shall be *no night* there."

"No man can ever become eminent in anything unless he work at it with an earnestness bordering upon *enthusiasm.—Robert Hall.*

The Christian who has put aside religion because he is in worldly company, is like a man who has put off his shoes because he is walking among thorns."

"We are afraid of being desperate Christians. Oh, let us be desperate! The church needs extremity—a great tug out of the world."—*Lady Powerscourt.*

THE THREE STEPS."—It is a very simple way to Heaven," said a poor, unlettered man, "if people would but take it. There are only three steps—out of self—into Christ—into glory."

"If the spring puts forth no blossoms in summer, there will be no beauty, and in autumn no fruit. So if youth be trifled away without improvement, ripe years will be contemptible, and old age wretched."

Some have borne crosses *painted* upon their backs. It is to be feared that many among ourselves take up crosses which sit just as lightly—things of ornament, passports to respectability, a cheap substitute for a struggle we never made, and a crown we never strove for.

QUARRELING WITH GOD'S WORD. There are few sins more dangerous than picking quarrels at God's Word, and taking up weapons against it. It will prove a burdensome stone to those that burden themselves with it. Therefore, whenever our crooked and corrupt reason doth offer to except against the ways of God as unequal, we must presently conclude, as God doth, that the inequality is in us, and not in them. Every wicked man doth, though not formally and explicitly, yet really and in truth, set up his own will against God's resolving to do what pleaseth him, and not that which may please God; and consequently followeth that reason and counsel which wait upon his own will and not that Word which revealeth God's. Yet because he that will serve himself would fain deceive himself too, (that so he may be able to do it with less regret of conscience) and would fain seem God's servant, but he his own; therefore, corrupt reason sets on work to excogitate such distinctions and evasions as may serve to reconcile God's Word and a man's own lust together.—*Bishop Reynolds.*

TENNYSON, QUEEN VICTORIA AND ENOCH ARDEN.

This is quite as nice a bit of newspaper "padding" as we have ever met. It is the work of a German paper, and, as the Italians say, if not true, is well told, or, as we Yankees phrase it, is "good enough to be true:"

Queen Victoria is one of the most ardent admirers of Tennyson's poems, and shortly after Enoch Arden had appeared, she heard that Tennyson's enemies and enviers charged that poem with being immoral and a glorification of concubinage. She applied to an eminent clergyman, and learned from him that such cases of bigamy, it was true, were not very rare, and those whom such a misfortune befel might, perhaps, be pardoned by the Lord on the day of judgment, for the mercy of the God of heaven and earth knew no bounds; but that it indicated an alarming moral confusion on the part of the poet to represent in a kind of halo a man who tolerated the continuance of such a sinful relationship between man and woman. This was what Enoch Arden was doing. Instead of appearing before his wife, in order to resume his position as her husband, he lay down and died.

The Queen was not a little disquieted on hearing this. It is true she was well aware that some of the high church dignitaries were not very favorably disposed toward Tennyson. His open letter to a rector named Maurice, who had been removed from his cure, had not been forgotten. But since her husband's death, the Queen had accustomed herself more to attach a higher importance to the voice of her surroundings than to her own opinions, and thus she was for a while unable to decide whether Enoch Arden really deserved the harshness with which it had been criticised or not. Finally, she thought she had better consult somebody else on the subject, and she happened to apply to a person who censured Tennyson's poem with still greater severity, which was no wonder, considering that this person was no other than the lady who is commonly believed to be the subject of one of Tennyson's earlier poems, the celebrated "Lady Vere de Vere"—the poetical rejection of an aristocratic coquette, who had cast her nets after the poet when he was still a very young man.

After this twofold condemnation of Enoch Arden, whose wonderful success had meanwhile fallen in a thousand echoes upon her ears, the queen thought it would be best for her to speak with the poet himself on the subject which he had treated of in Enoch Arden. She, therefore, extended her drive along the seashore, that very afternoon, beyond its usual length, and ordered the coachman to drive further west. Osborne, the Queen's country-seat on the Isle of Wight, is rather distant from the house of the poet, who lives likewise on that island; but no distance is very considerable there, and the roads all over the island are excellent. She soon after saw the poet's house, which lies in the middle of a small grove of pines and furs, peering forth between the verdure and foliage around it.

The Queen was accompanied by two of her daughters. When she perceived Tennyson's form in his garden—his long hair and full beard caused her to recognize him at a glance—she entrusted her sketch book and her metal box in which she gathered flowers and plants for her herbarium, to the Princesses, and walked alone to the low garden gate, whither Tennyson had already hastened to meet her.

She did not want to enter his house, but walking with him along the shore, she explained to him what disquieted her in regard to his poem, on the beauties of which she dwelt with that refined appreciation which is said to be peculiar to her. The two thus walked along the high western shore—at their feet the blue sea, upon which many white sails, like scattered blackthorn blossoms, were scudding, while the neighboring hedges resounded with the merry chirping of the robin redbreast and the wren, and innumerable sea-gulls, screeching, circled round the steep cliffs.

At last a bundle of fagots obstructing the pathway arrested their progress. A light-haired, blue-eyed girl of ten or twelve years, was standing beside it, not a little frightened at not having shouldered her burden yet; for like all islanders, she knew the Queen, and to have obstructed the path to the graveyard, before the entrance of which lay her fagots, seemed the more unfortunate to her, as the high road, owing to its muddy condition on that day, could not be used at all by pedestrians.

Tennyson assisted the little girl in binding and shouldering her bundle of faggots; the Queen asked her name—it was Anna—and gave her a piece of money, and the happy girl went slowly on her way.

"A sweet-faced child," said the queen, gazing after her, as she was tottering along with her heavy burden; and then, as if to lead the poet back to the subject of their previous conversation, she added, musingly: "it is about thus that I think your Anna Lee must have looked—I mean at the time when she was the playmate of Enoch and Philip, and, to reconcile them in their boyish quarrels, promised them both to become their little wife."

"A painter really might use that little girl as a model for that purpose, your majesty." replied Tennyson.

He had stood still, in order to allow the queen to pass a puddle of rainwater, and the august body, calling to mind a beautiful passage in Tennyson's Idyls of the King, on seeing the ripple on the surface of the puddle, recited the lines.

hands on its moss-grown edge. She stood there a long while in silence, her eyes fixed on the spot where Enoch had found his last resting place. At length she drew herself up, and, turning to go home, she said: "God bless him! He did right after all!"

THE SOUTH.

Instructions from the War Department Concerning the Employment of Military Troops.

The following is a copy of the letter of instructions sent from the Army Headquarters to Major General Buchanan, commanding the Department of Louisiana:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1868.

To Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan, commanding the Department of Louisiana, New Orleans.

GENERAL—The following instructions from the Secretary of War are furnished for your government, to the end that the necessary aid may be rendered by the United States as promptly as possible in any case of insurrection or domestic violence in these States embraced in your military department. You will keep yourself informed of the condition of affairs in said States and communicate promptly by telegraph to the War Department through the headquarters of the army, any facts which may make it the duty of the President, under the Constitution and laws, to employ the military force of the United States. You will also maintain such disposition of the troops under your command that they may be ready to act without delay on the receipt of the President's order stationing them at, or from time to time moving them to, points where you may have reason to apprehend necessity for their use.

The following extracts from the laws and the Constitution of the United States may be employed to suppress insurrection against the government of any State:

Constitution—Article 4, Section 4.—"The United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence."

Act of Congress approved February 28, 1795—Section 1.—"And in case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call for such number of the militia of any other State or States as may be applied for, as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection; and, section three, provided always that whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military hereby directed to be called forth, the President shall by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their abodes within a limited time."

Act of Congress approved March 3, 1807: "Be it further enacted, &c., That in all cases of insurrection or obstruction of the law, either of the United States or of any individual, State or Territory where it is lawful for the President of the United States to call for the militia for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ for the same purposes such part of the land and navy forces of the United States as shall be judged necessary, having first observed all the prerequisites of the law in that respect."

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

NORTHEAST MISSOURI.

The Mississippi and Missouri River Air-Line Railroad—Railroad Meeting in Scotland County—Township Subscriptions.

From the Canton (Mo.) Press, Aug. 13.

President Davis visited Scotland county on Monday last to get some change made in the subscription of that county to render it more available and the bonds more desirable in the market. It was a matter of doubt as to whether the County Court would make the change without instructions from the people though all agreed that as the Court had imposed the conditions it could alter them.

A large mass meeting was organized, and composed of citizens from all parts of the county, when Mr. Davis delivered an interesting address, showing that the change desired was of mutual advantage to the county and railroad company. Resolutions were unanimously adopted instructing the Court to make the change which President Davis asked. The Court immediately convened and made the change desired.

At night a mass meeting of the citizens of Memphis was held at the court house, when Mr. Davis told them he wanted $2500 in warrants of their town for immediate use for the road. Resolutions were unanimously adopted instructing the Town Council to make the appropriation. At 8 o'clock next morning the Council met and unanimously voted the amount, subject to Mr. Davis' order.

The same day he addressed the citizens of Washington township, Clark county, at Fairmont, and a petition was drawn up and numerously signed, praying the County Court to order a special election under an act of our Legislature, approved March, 1868, authorizing any township or portion of a county to vote on themselves a subscription for railroads. They pledged Mr. Davis $10,000, and say their people are nearly unanimous for it.

Mr. Davis' trip was a pleasant and successful one, and he is in the highest spirits. The City Council of Quincy has adopted an ordinance empowering the Mayor to make their subscription of $100,000.

The following corps of engineers has been organized: J. S. Smith, chief engineer; Wm. J. Hatch, assistant engineer; R. A. Grant, leveler.

Since the above was put in type the Board of Directors have had a meeting, and among other business the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Secretary advertise the letting of the grading, tieing, culverting and bridging of the M. and M. R. A. L. R. R. from West Quincy to Memphis and the grading from Memphis to the North Missouri Railroad in Schuyler county. The letting to be on Saturday, the 22d inst., at the office of the Company, in Canton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

For plans, specifications, profile, pay, etc., apply to H. Davis, President, Canton, Mo.

Frank Blair on Gen. Grant.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

More Causes of Blood Poison.

Excessive labor or undue excitement, sometimes occasion serious sickness by causing an accelerated motion to the blood. Grief, fear and anxiety hurt by making the blood to circulate slower. Both causes may produce serious evils to the health unless prevented by timely aid. Here we are admonished of the superior advantage of BRANDRETH'S PILLS. For if the blood goes too fast, from nervous or other causes, they allay the turmoil and are healing balm to the brain. While, should the blood circulate too slowly, tinting the skin with a dark hue, they at once relieve the blood of its excess of carbon; thus they relieve the mind and restore health. Should an organ be weaker than the rest, there impure matters from the blood will be deposited. This is the way lumps, boils, tumors, carbuncles are produced. All are cured, often prevented, by the use of BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Principal office, Brandreth House, New York. Sold by all druggists. aug17-dawlm

IF WRINKLES COULD BE REMOVED AS QUICKLY AS

ORISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

CHANGES THE COLOR OF THE HAIR

From Gray to Black, people might laugh at the ravages of age. The process only occupies five minutes.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—Among the rights of woman may be reckoned the right to preserve her hair in its original luxuriance, gloss, color, texture and elasticity, as long as she can. To enable her to do so we recommend the very best article we know of—a preparation about which there is no deception, which we have tried and seen tried, and not found wanting—we mean CRISTADORO'S hair preserver and beautifier.

Sold by Druggists, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Manufactory No. 68 Maiden Lane. Principal Depot No. 6 Astor House. aug17-dawlm

"To Owners of Horses and Cattle."

Tobias's Derby Condition Powders, are warranted superior to any others, or no pay, for the cure of Distemper, Worms, Bots, Coughs, Hide Bound, Colds, &c., in Horses, and Colds, Coughs, Loss of Milk, Black-Tongue, Horn Distemper, &c., in Cattle. These "Powders" were formerly put up by Simpson I. Tobias, son of Dr. Tobias, and since his death the demand has been so great that Dr. Tobias has continued to manufacture them. They are perfectly safe and innocent; no need of stopping the working of your animals. They increase the appetite, give a fine coat, cleanse the stomach and urinary organs, and increase the milk of cows. Col. Philo P. Bush, of the "Jerome Park Race Course," Fordham, N. Y., would not use them until he was told of what they were composed, since which time he is never without them. He has over twenty running-horses in his charge, and for the last three years has used no other medicine for them.

Sold by Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the United States. Price 25 cents per box. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York. aug17-dawlm

The Body Renewed.

According to Physiologists, the human body is renewed once in seven years. Every day, every hour, every moment, the flesh, the cartilage, bone and muscle of the frame are wasting away, and being imperceptibly replaced by new material. Health depends upon the nature of that material, and whether it shall be pure or diseased, full of vitality and elasticity, or feeble and flaccid, depends mainly upon the action of the stomach. In warm weather the waste of the system is very rapid, and if it is not as rapidly repaired by the great sustaining organ, the consequence is debility, emaciation and decay. It is, therefore, of paramount importance *that the stomach be kept in a vigorous condition* at this trying season, and the safest, surest and best tonic that can be employed for that purpose is HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This incomparable vegetable stomachic gives unwonted energy to the digestive powers, promotes the conversion of the food into healthful blood, (which is, so to speak, the raw material of all the solid portions of the body,) and thereby puts the system in the best possible state of defence against epidemic and other diseases. The strong require it to keep up their strength; the weak to re-invigorate them. It consists of the purest of all diffusive stimulants, charged with the juices and extracts of the most genial roots and herbs, and is a permanent restorative—not a mere temporary excitant. It acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the bowels and the liver, and is the best known remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, costiveness and general debility.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Monticello Ladies' Seminary

THIS SEMINARY COMMENCES its thirty-first scholastic year of forty (40) weeks, September 9th.

Among the advantages claimed for this school are, ease of access, beauty and healthfulness of location, a corps of thirteen experienced teachers, thoroughness of instruction, comfort of domestic arrangements, and charges at the lowest point consistent with advantages offered. Generous deductions to ministers of all denominations and those of limited means.

For catalogue or room, address
PRINCIPAL MONTICELLO SEMINARY,
aug7:daw5w Godfrey, Ills.

House and Store for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale, the well-known premises occupied by himself, in Payson, consisting of four lots, each 100 by 200 feet in size. On the premises are a dwelling house and store, and also a good variety of choice fruit trees. The place is situated at the northwest corner of the Public Square, and is an excellent location for business. Apply to the subscriber or to Samuel P. Church, Esq., Quincy.
L. FAXON.
Payson, August 8th, 1868. aug15 w2t*

Condict, Woolley & Co.

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aug15-w2m

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CAMPAIGN FLAGS WITH THE name and portraits of the different candidates. Campaign caps on hand or made to order. Bunting flags of all sizes at GEO. J. LAAGE'S,
416 Hampshire street, north side Square,
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Fall Term Opens Sept. 3, 1868.

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Y. L. ATH.

Parents having daughters should read the Circular of

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With its NEW SYSTEM, its facilities for either THOROUGH or ELEGANT culture are unsurpassed. Address Jacksonville, Ill., P. O. Box 293.
jy21-deod6t-w6t* W. D. SANDERS, D. D., Supt

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THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE opened, in this city, a new Lumber Yard, which is stocked with the best quality of NEW LUMBER, from the Northern Pineries, embracing Wisconsin and Chicago Lumber, Lath and Shingles, and every kind demanded by the wants of the market. The reduction in prices enables us to offer better purchases than can be found elsewhere, and manufacturing our own stock, the assortment of qualities and varieties is not exceeded by any yard in the State. Call and examine before purchasing, and don't forget the place, corner of Maine and Second streets. We are confident we can give any purchaser the most entire satisfaction.
sep14.dawly J. O. BLANCHARD & CO.

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DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

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It will pay you to visit this house before purchasing, as

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Jewelry made to order. Repairing well and promptly done. jy11 dr we3w

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700 MILES

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Are now finished and in operation. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and it is not impossible that the entire track, from Omaha to Sacramento, will be finished in 1869 instead of 1870.

The UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY receive:

I.—A Government Grant of the right of way and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations.

II.—A Government Grant of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road. This is an absolute donation, and will be a source of large revenue in the future.

III.—A Government Grant of the United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built. The Government takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, &c.

IV.—A Government Grant of the right to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, to an amount in building the road, to the same amount as the U. S. Bonds, issued for the same purpose, and no more. THE GOVERNMENT PERMITS the Trustees for the First Mortgage Bondholders to deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the road is completed, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first class Railroad.

V.—A Capital Stock Subscription from the stockholders of which over Eight Million Dol-

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F. C. SHERMAN,

Dealer in

GROCERIES,

Wooden and Willow-ware,

No 187 Hampshire Street,

Second door from the corner of Eighth street, Quincy Illinois. aug20 dawly

PHYSICIANS.

DRS. D. & L. MEEKER,

Surgeons & Physicians.

HAVING LOCATED IN QUINCY, Illinois, tender their professional services to the citizens of Quincy and surrounding country. Dr. D. Meeker has practiced his profession thirty-three years in the West and has paid particular attention to surgery, and is supplied with all the new and improved instruments for the examinations, treatment and operations on the Eye and Ear. In addition to this we have Dr. Hadfield's Equalizer for the treatment of chronic diseases, such as Rheumatism, Paralysis, Weak and Decayed Limbs, Chronic Diseases of the Lungs, Spinal Diseases, &c. This instrument is one of the great inventions of the age in science and medicine.

OFFICE—In Tillson's block, on the corner of Fourth and Maine streets. Entrance from Maine. Rooms 2, 3 and 10, up stairs.

Physicians are cordially invited to call and see the application of the instrument. Citizens are also invited to call and see us.

Dr. D. Meeker is general agent for the sale of county rights and instruments for the States of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri.

REFERENCES:

J. C. Hughes, Prof. Surgery Medical Department, Iowa University, Keokuk; Prof. Sanford, Keokuk; J. Adams Allen, Prof. Theory and Practice, Rush Medical College, Chicago; Moses Gunn, Prof. Surgery, Rush Medical College, Chicago; Prof. J. C. Bobbs, Indianapolis, Ind.; Prof. Andrews, Lind University, Medical Department Chicago; Rev. J. A. Piper, Quincy, Ills.; C. W. Mead, Supt H. & St. Jos R. R.; Andy Happ, Esq., Freight Clerk, C. B. & Q. R. R. jo2-dawtf

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, Etc.

WAGONS!

Warranted for Three Years,

At lowest cash prices. Also

Wagon, Plow and Carriage Wood Stock.

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PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS, ROAD SCRAPERS, WHEELBARROWS, &c.,

Of the latest improved patterns, warranted to give satisfaction. W. T. & E. A. ROGERS,
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FARMERS,

LOOK AND REMEMBER!

POPE & BALDWIN,

Nos. 315, 317, and 319 Maine St.,

(SIGN OF THE GOLD PLOW.)

Under Pinkham Hall, Quincy, Illinois,

Have the only Agency in Quincy for the

BUCKEYE REAPER & MOWER

Do not buy any other Reaper with Dropper Attachment till you look at the

BUCKEYE!

The improvements for 1868 make it superior to all others.

WOOD'S SELF-RAKE!
WOOD'S PRIZE MOWER!

Wood's is the best Self-Rake to be had; his machine took the

First Premium at the Paris Exposition.

ALSO

McCORMICK'S

TWO AND FOUR HORSE REAPERS

And two-Wheeled Mower.

And the

JOHN H. MANNY,

Both Two and Four Horse,

Combined Reaper and Mower!

Easier raised and lowered, and easier changed from Reaper to Mower than any other machine, and at a

REDUCED PRICE!

Ball's Reaper and Mower!

Cuts six feet with two horses, and mows splendidly.

MARSH HARVESTER,

Call and look at it. Two men and a boy can do the work of five men.

Call at Our Store,

Sign of the GOLD PLOW, under Pinkham Hall, Nos. 315, 317, and 319 Maine street, Quincy, Illinois,

AND SEE FOR YOURSELF,

Before you give your order for a machine.

POPE & BALDWIN.

my9tc

GO TO THE

NEW AGRICULTURAL DEPOT

FOR THE

HOOSIER GRAIN DRILL,

Which is well known to be the leading Drill in the large wheat growing districts of the United States. It has the

FORCE FEED,

Which makes a constant flow and uniform distribution of all kinds of grain, has fifty-four changes from the smallest to the largest quantity of any kind of grain or seed, is well made and handsomely finished.

PLOWS.

We have a full assortment of the most popular Plows including the

Prairie Chief and Wheat Grower,

For which we are the sole Agent.

We are also selling

Cutting Boxes, Cider Mills, Pumps, Corn Shellers

And Farm Machinery of all kinds.

T. BUTTERWORTH,

321 Maine St., southwest cor. Public Square,
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BANKING HOUSES.

THE

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

No. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, Pres. JAMES MERRILL, Sec'y.

Receives Deposits and allows FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST on all Daily Balances, *subject to Check at Sight.* SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more

LEGAL NOTICES.

Assignee's Notice of Appointment.

Dist. Court of the United States, Southern Dist. of Illinois.

In the matter of GEORGE W. WARD, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, No. 720.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, The Undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Ward, of Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. Dated at Quincy, Illinois, this 11th day of August, A. D. 1868.
C. M. WOODS,
aug15 w3w Assignee.

Assignee's Notice of Appointment.

Dist. Court of the United States, Southern Dist. of Illinois.

In the matter of GERSON VASEN, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, No. 733.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, The Undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Gerson Vanzen, of Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, within said District who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. Dated at Quincy, Illinois, this 11th day of August, A. D. 1868.
C. M. WOODS,
aug15-w3w Assignee.

Assignee's Notice of Appointment.

Dist. Court of the United States, Southern Dist. of Illinois.

In the matter of CHARLES F. BAKER, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, No. 616.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Charles F. Baker, of Quincy in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated at Quincy, Illinois, this 5th day of August, A. D. 1868.
E. B. HAMILTON,
aug8 w3t Assignee.

Assignee's Notice of Appointment.

Dist. Court of the United States, Southern Dist. of Illinois.

In the matter of PETER WIBLE, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, No. 619.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Peter Wible, of Mendon, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated at Quincy, Illinois, this 5th day of August, A. D. 1868.
E. B. HAMILTON,
aug8 w3w Assignee.

Assignee's Notice of Appointment.

Dist. Court of the United States, Southern Dist. of Illinois.

In the matter of ETHAN ALLEN, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, No. 621.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Ethan Allen, of Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated at Quincy, Illinois, this 5th day of August, A. D. 1868.
aug8 w3w E. B. HAMILTON, Assignee.

Assignee's Notice of Appointment.

Dist. Court of the United States, Southern Dist. of Illinois.

In the matter of SAMUEL COHN, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, No. 622.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Samuel Cohn, of Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated at Quincy, Illinois, this 5th day of August, A. D. 1868.
E. B. HAMILTON,
aug8 w3w Assignee.

Assignee's Notice of Appointment.

Dist. Court of the United States, Southern Dist. of Illinois.

In the matter of JACOB H. JONES, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, No. 624.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Jacob H. Jones, of Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated at Quincy, Illinois, this 5th day of August, A. D. 1868.
E. B. HAMILTON,
aug8 w3w Assignee.

Assignee's Notice of Appointment.

Dist. Court of the United States, Southern Dist. of Illinois.

In the matter of JOSEPH WHARTON, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, No. 653.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Joseph Wharton, of Woodville, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated at Quincy, Illinois, this 5th day of August, A. D. 1868.
E. B. HAMILTON,
aug8 w3w Assignee.

Assignee's Notice of Appointment.

Dist. Court of the United States, Southern Dist. of Illinois.

In the matter of WILLIAM R. LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM W. BERNARD, & JAMES B. BERNARD, Bankrupts. In Bankruptcy, No. 635.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of William R. Lockwood, William W. Bernard and James B. Bernard, of Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts on their own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated at Quincy, Illinois, this 5th day of August, A. D. 1868.
E. B. HAMILTON,
aug8 w3w Assignee.

Assignee's Notice of Appointment.

Dist. Court of the United States, Southern Dist. of Illinois.

In the matter of WILLIAM A. GUSEMAN, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, No. 660.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of William A. Guseman, of Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated at Quincy, Illinois, this 5th day of August, A. D. 1868.
E. B. HAMILTON,
aug8 w3w Assignee.

Assignee's Notice of Appointment.

Dist. Court of the United States, Southern Dist. of Illinois.

In the matter of NATHANIEL C. RICHARDSON, and JOHN W. HAMILTON, Bankrupts. In Bankruptcy, No. 663.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Nathaniel C. Richardson and John W. Hamilton, of Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, within said District who have been adjudged Bankrupts on their own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated at Quincy, Illinois, this 5th day of August A. D. 1868.
aug8 w3w E. B. HAMILTON, Assignee.

Assignee's Notice of Appointment.

Dist. Court of the United States, Southern Dist. of Illinois.

In the matter of FREDERICK L. SMITH, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, No. 680.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Frederick L. Smith, of Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated at Quincy, Illinois, this 5th day of August, A. D. 1868.
E. B. HAMILTON,
aug8 w3w Assignee.

Executor's Notice.

ESTATE OF FRANCES MILLER, deceased. Public notice is hereby given that all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Frances Miller, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Adams County, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Quincy, on the third Monday in October, A. D., 1868, being the 19th day of said month.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement to the undersigned.
JOSEPH TURNER, Executor.
Quincy, Ills., August 15, 1868—w3t

Administrator's Notice.

ESTATE OF ERASTUS BENTON, deceased. Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Erastus Benton, deceased, to present the same for

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION!

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

Compound Fluid Extract

BUCHU!

A Positive and Specific Remedy

FOR DISEASES OF THE

Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the water or calcerous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu!

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretions, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to exertion,	Loss of power,
Loss of memory,	Difficulty of breathing,
Weak nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of vision,	Pain in the back,
Hot hands,	Flushing of the body,
Dryness of the skin,	Eruptions on the face,
Universal lassitude of the muscular system.	Pallid countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows

Impotency, Fatuity, Epileptic Fits,

In one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases"

Insanity and Consumption.

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess.

The Records of Insane Asylums

And the melancholy deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The constitution once affected with

ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

Requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

INVARIABLY DOES.

A Trial Will Convince the Most Skeptical.

In many affections peculiar to females,

THE EXTRACT BUCHU

Is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion, habits of dissipation, or in the

Decline or Change of Life.

(See symptoms above)

No Family Should be Without It.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

—AND—

IMPROVED ROSE-WASH

CURES SECRET DISEASES.

In all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the Urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased and worn out matter.

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu

For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in

Male or Female,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Diuretic

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicine.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.

I make no "secret" of "ingredients."

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care,

PREPARED IN VACUO,

BY H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, and Sole Manufacturer of

Helmbold's Genuine Preparation.

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of

tory, sleeping upon the field, and fatally exposed to one daring, desperate assault? This was the question with which the old, positive, ruling element of the Democratic party entered its Convention. Part of the Northern wing, which that element despises, had suggested in advance some acknowledgment of actual events. The war, it said, cautiously, may have been a mistake, but it must be honestly paid for. Reconstruction may be unconstitutional, but it is accomplished, and can be reversed only in the way itself provides. The party, justly or unjustly, has become such a stench in the national nostrils that it may be better to take a candidate from without its lines. Indeed, said this wing of the party, with an air of valor, on the very day before the Convention met, if the Southern delegates take part in the action of the convention, they must abide by it.

It may be imagined with what disdain the Southern delegations read these words in a paper which their mere distant frown had forced to renounce its candidate. They came to the Convention led by Wade Hampton, a relentless South Carolina rebel, who declared upon his way to take his seat that the cause of the rebellion was not yet lost. Wade Hampton, the rebel, and Vallandigham the Copperhead, combined and ruled the Convention. Instead of recognizing actual events, their effort was to undo the result of seven years. The spirit of the two men made the platform. Vallandigham put into it repudiation, which is national disgrace; and Wade Hampton, the reversal of reconstruction, which is rebel revenge. Then Horatio Seymour was made candidate for President, who had declared that the success of the war would be the ruin of the Union; and Frank Blair for Vice President, who had insisted that reconstruction should be subverted by force, and who said that he wished to be nominated upon that declaration only. After eight years the spirit of the old slaveholders—arrogant, inhuman, un-American, barbarous—which had been laboring to destroy the Government by force, and only because it promised peacefully progressive liberty, returned to its familiar arena, a Democratic National Convention, and immediately resumed control of its old machine—the Democratic party—to secure its old purpose: exclusive political power.

Could any misfortune be so disastrous to civilization as the restoration of such a spirit and such a party to power in this Government, which is truly the van-guard of equal constitutional liberty? Think of Wade Hampton, of Robert Tombs, of Howell Cobb, of Vallandigham, of Pendleton, of Seymour, of Forrest, of Fernando Wood, with a policy founded upon their declarations and principles, succeeding Abraham Lincoln and the policy of the war for the Union! Is that by any possibility or sophistication a policy of peace or an era of any thing but the most exasperated hatreds! Does any American citizen, still open to argument and reflection, honestly suppose that the spirit of Wade Hampton is more the spirit of peace and fraternal union than that of General Grant, or that the career and the declarations of Frank Blair promise wiser counsels than those of Schuyler Colfax?

Yet this is the sharply defined issue which the Democratic party has chosen to offer to the country; and it could not have done a greater service to civilization. Had it followed the advice of its shrewder but unprincipled minority, instead of its relentless and haughty majority—had it veiled its hatred and its hopes—it might have pushed its hand nearer to the power and plunder it burns to clutch. But it deploys upon the open field. It flaunts its black flags in the sunlight. It loudly demands repudiation, disgrace, anarchy. It eagerly threatens civil war if the country will but give it a chance. Let the country lift its eyes—let it behold the years from Sumter to Appomattox—let it reflect who and what made these years—and answer!

The President Backing Down—Differences with Mr. Evarts.

Washington (Aug.) Correspondence Chicago Republican.

The President's Democratic friends have grown restive at the unqualified recognition of the validity of reconstruction contained in the instructions to Gen. Buchanan, and have prevailed upon him to authorize a semi-official paragraph denying that those instructions are susceptible of such an interpretation. This created some amusement among the Republicans, who ask why he should send citations from the Constitution and laws, bearing upon such cases, to Gen. Buchanan, if there were no regular State authorities to whom they might become applicable.

Rumors are still rife of difficulties and illfeeling between the President and Mr. Evarts, in consequence of which it is said that the latter is likely soon to retire.

Gen. Singleton, the Illinois Copperhead, who was sent on a peace mission to Richmond because "he had the confidence of Jeff. Davis," has been indiscreet enough, through his supporters, to urge that fact as a reason why he should be sent to Congress! He may find that Illinois is not looking, this year, for men who "had the confidence of Jeff. Davis."—*Missouri Democrat.*

"Tried, Lord, spare my child." He did, but not as I meant. He snatched it from danger, and took it to his own home."

Some one said to a Reformer, "The whole world is against you." He calmly replied, "Then I am against the whole world!"

"Mother, shall we see in heaven?" was the touching question of a blind girl. "Yes, dear; we shall see in heaven. There shall be *no night* there."

"No man can ever become eminent in anything unless he work at it with an earnestness bordering upon *enthusiasm.*—*Robert Hall.*

The Christian who has put aside religion because he is in worldly company, is like a man who has put off his shoes because he is walking among thorns."

"We are afraid of being desperate Christians. Oh, let us be desperate! The church needs extremity—a great tug out of the world."—*Lady Powerscourt.*

The Three Steps.—It is a very simple way to Heaven," said a poor, unlettered man, "if people would but take it. There are only three steps—out of self—into Christ—into glory."

"If the spring puts forth no blossoms in summer, there will be no beauty, and in autumn no fruit. So if youth be trifled away without improvement, ripe years will be contemptible, and old age wretched."

Some have borne crosses *painted* upon their backs. It is to be feared that many among ourselves take up crosses which sit just as lightly—things of ornament, passports to respectability, a cheap substitute for a struggle we never made, and a crown we never strove for.

Quarreling with God's Word. There are few sins more dangerous than picking quarrels at God's Word, and taking up weapons against it. It will prove a burdensome stone to those that burden themselves with it. Therefore, whenever our crooked and corrupt reason doth offer to except against the ways of God as unequal, we must presently conclude, as God doth, that the inequality is in us, and not in them. Every wicked man doth, though not formally and explicitly, yet really and in truth, set up his own will against God's resolving to do what pleaseth him, and not that which may please God; and consequently followeth that reason and counsel which wait upon his own will and not that Word which revealeth God's. Yet because he that will serve himself would fain deceive himself too, (that so he may be able to do it with less regret of conscience) and would fain seem God's servant, but he is his own; therefore, corrupt reason sets on work to excogitate such distinctions and evasions as may serve to reconcile God's Word and a man's own lust together.—*Bishop Reynolds.*

PERSONAL.

Dr. Pusey is declared to have become a candidate for Catholicism.

Wm. G. Willis has died in Boone county, Ky. Age, 48; weight, 500 avoirdupois.

Senator Yates arrived home on Monday last and had an enthusiastic reception.

Brigham Young is building a private residence at Provo, fifty-five miles south of Salt Lake City.

Mrs. Charles, the popular authoress of the "Schonberg Cotta Family," etc., has been recently afflicted in the death of her husband.

That was a characteristic thing Wendell Phillips said of Rufus Choate—"The man who made it safe to murder, and after whose health thieves inquired before they went to steal."

—At Patti's marriage to De Caux, the bridesmaids wore Mario's daughter, Rita, Miss Harris, the opera singer, and Mlle. Zanzi. Costa, Mario and Grisi were among her guests.

Mrs. Senator Sprague and Miss Chase, daughters of Chief Justice Chase, were at Hudson, Wis., a few days ago. They went up to Taylor's Falls to enjoy a view of the beautiful St. Croix scenery.

The recent medical investigation on the body of the late Gen. Halpine, showed his brain to have weighed 56 ounces. Daniel Webster's brain weighed 63¾ ounces, and Spurzheim's, 55 ounces. The average of twenty-four white American brains, accurately weighed by Dr. Ira Russell, was 52 ounces; the maxmum 64, and the minimum 44½.

The order of New Jersey State Agricultural Society issued recently against the importation of cattle from Missouri, Illinois and Texas, has been modified so as to allow their admission on the same conditions that apply to cattle from other States. Trains are to be inspected and diseased cattle excluded.

The last manuscript of the Report of the General of Illinois, under the resolution of the last General Assembly, went to the printer Friday last, and the entire clerical force of the department was then discontinued, there being no further use for them. The Assistant Adjutant General, Col. P. Niles, is now running the office himself. The expense will thus be reduced ten thousand dollars per annum. The last, or eighth, volume will be ready for distribution in three weeks.

tance is very considerable there, and the roads all over the island are excellent. She soon after saw the poet's house, which lies in the middle of a small grove of pines and firs, peering forth between the verdure and foliage around it.

The Queen was accompanied by two of her daughters. When she perceived Tennyson's form in his garden—his long hair and full beard caused her to recognize him at a glance—she entrusted her sketch book and her metal box in which she gathered flowers and plants for her herbarium, to the Princesses, and walked alone to the low garden gate, whither Tennyson had already hastened to meet her.

She did not want to enter his house, but walking with him along the shore, she explained to him what disquieted her in regard to his poem, on the beauties of which she dwelt with that refined appreciation which is said to be peculiar to her. The two thus walked along the high western shore—at their feet the blue sea, upon which many white sails, like scattered blackthorn blossoms, were scudding, while the neighboring hedges resounded with the merry chirping of the robin redbreast and the wren, and innumerable sea-gulls, screeching, circled round the steep cliffs.

At last a bundle of fagots obstructing the pathway arrested their progress. A light-haired, blue-eyed girl of ten or twelve years, was standing beside it, not a little frightened at not having shouldered her burden yet; for like all islanders, she knew the Queen, and to have obstructed the path to the graveyard, before the entrance of which lay her fagots, seemed the more unfortunate to her, as the high road, owing to its muddy condition on that day, could not be used at all by pedestrians.

Tennyson assisted the little girl in binding and shouldering her bundle of fagots; the Queen asked her name—it was Anna and gave her a piece of money, and the happy girl went slowly on her way.

"A sweet-faced child," said the queen, gazing after her, as she was tottering along with her heavy burden; and then, as if to lead the poet back to the subject of their previous conversation, she added, musingly: "it is about thus that I think your Anna Lee must have looked—I mean at the time when she was the playmate of Enoch and Philip, and, to reconcile them in their boyish quarrels, promised them both to become their little wife."

"A painter really might use that little girl as a model for that purpose, your majesty," replied Tennyson.

He had stood still, in order to allow the queen to pass a puddle of rainwater, and the august body, calling to mind a beautiful passage in Tennyson's Idyls of the King, on seeing the ripple on the surface of the puddle, recited the lines.

"But that inscription is Enoch, is it not?" asked the queen, looking in passing at the epitaph on one of the moss-grown tombstones, and then answering herself: "Sure enough, it is Enoch! It is strange how important something which we formerly regarded with utter indifference suddenly appears to us. Thus, for instance, this name, which I have so often read on these stones among so many others from the Old Testament during my excursions on the island."

And then, looking around, she added:

"It is a pity that your Philip had not likewise a namesake here; people would not be long in believing that the two heroes of your poem are buried here, and they would, may be, lay the scene of your whole poem in the shade of these walnut trees. But tell me, Mr. Tennyson, what have you to reply to all these objections which I mentioned to you before?"

"Very little, your majesty."

"What?"

"I should be sorry, your majesty, if the little girl yonder had to bear the stain of illegitimate descent."

"What little girl?"

"The little girl disappearing just now behind the hawthorne hedge, your majesty; I mean the child carrying the bundle of fagots."

"And what has that girl to do with your poem?"

"A great deal; for if the Bishop of N. had had his way, little Anna, yonder, would have been born in illicit wedlock."

The queen had stood still.

"You do not mean to say, Mr. Tennyson," she replied, "that on our little island here an event such as you related in your Enoch Arden has really happened?"

And as Tennyson was silent for a moment, she continued: "Oh, I know you do not like to answer such questions. But tell me now; did Enoch Arden live here? And is he perhaps, even buried underneath that tombstone?"

"Your majesty," said Tennyson, "there occur among the lowly and poor many traits of heroism, for which historians might envy the quiet observer of the people. Happy he who can contemplate and comprehend such traits with an unbiased mind; happy he who is enabled to relate them in his poems without spoiling their simple originality too much; happy, above all, he of whom poets can tell such traits. His memory disseminates heavenly seed."

The Queen had walked across the [illegible] to the tombstone and laid her

county on Monday last to get some change made in the subscription of that county to render it more available and the bonds more desirable in the market. It was a matter of doubt as to whether the County Court would make the change without instructions from the people though all agreed that as the Court had imposed the conditions it could alter them.

A large mass meeting was organized, and composed of citizens from all parts of the county, when Mr. Davis delivered an interesting address, showing that the change desired was of mutual advantage to the county and railroad company. Resolutions were unanimously adopted instructing the Court to make the change which President Davis asked. The Court immediately convened and made the change desired.

At night a mass meeting of the citizens of Memphis was held at the court house, when Mr. Davis told them he wanted $2500 in warrants of their town for immediate use for the road. Resolutions were unanimously adopted instructing the Town Council to make the appropriation. At 8 o'clock next morning the Council met and unanimously voted the amount, subject to Mr. Davis' order.

The same day he addressed the citizens of Washington township, Clark county, at Fairmont, and a petition was drawn up and numerously signed, praying the County Court to order a special election under an act of our Legislature, approved March, 1868, authorizing any township or portion of a county to vote on themselves a subscription for railroads. They pledged Mr. Davis $10,000, and say their people are nearly unanimous for it.

Mr. Davis' trip was a pleasant and successful one, and he is in the highest spirits. The City Council of Quincy has adopted an ordinance empowering the Mayor to make their subscription of $100,000.

The following corps of engineers has been organized: J. S. Smith, chief engineer; Wm. J. Hatch, assistant engineer; R. A. Grant, leveler.

Since the above was put in type the Board of Directors have had a meeting, and among other business the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Secretary advertise the letting of the grading, tieing, culverting and bridging of the M. and M. R. A. L. R. R. from West Quincy to Memphis and the grading from Memphis to the North Missouri Railroad in Schuyler county. The letting to be on Saturday, the 22d inst., at the office of the Company, in Canton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

For plans, specifications, profile, pay, etc., apply to H. Davis, President, Canton, Mo.

Frank Blair on Gen. Grant.

[From the Leavenworth Times.]

The Hon. Frank P. Blair, after his speech in this city, in the presence of a number of gentlemen, and in reply to a remark that "Grant was a fool," said:

"Sir, you are mistaken. Grant is no fool. I know him well. I knew him before he went into the army, and when he used to haul wood into the city of St. Louis. I met him often in the service. I know the man. He is, by ——, the greatest man of the age. Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas are good men, but Grant is worth more than all of them.

"Oliver Cromwell and Napoleon Bonaparte were both great men, but sir, I tell you, Grant is a greater man than Cromwell and Bonaparte put together. He is not a talker, but he is one of the d—est thinkers in the world.

"He is ambitious, but he don't show it; and I tell you that if he is elected President he will set up a monarchy and establish himself Emperor.

"I tell you that the people are mistaken when they suppose Grant to be a fool. They have good reason to fear his greatness.

"Yes, but don't you think he will be controlled by such men as Sumner, Wilson and Washburne?"

"Controlled? Controlled! Why, by G—, he would sweep them away like a straw."

"But, General, don't you think that circumstances have done a great deal for Grant?"

"Why, h—ll, the fellow has *made* the circumstances. I tell you that it is no luck."

"The man that can spring right up from poverty and obscurity, and do what he has done, is no mere creature of circumstances. Circumstances don't run so much in one way."

"I am a Democrat, but if General Grant is such a great man as you say he is, I am a Grant man from this out."

"Well, if you want a despotism, vote for him; but if you want a republican form of government, you will have to vote against him. I know that he is a great man, and, by G—, in saying so, I simply tell the truth."

Gen. Lee, it is said, will spend the month of August at French Lick Spring, Indiana. This is not the place where he got licked three years ago.

The total wealth of E. A. Stevens, of New York, who recently died abroad, is footed up at $22,000,000, which goes to his widow and eight children.

diseases. The strong require it to keep up their strength; the weak to re-invigorate them. It consists of the purest of all diffusive stimulants, charged with the juices and extracts of the most genial roots and herbs, and is a permanent restorative—not a mere temporary excitant. It acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the bowels and the liver, and is the best known remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, costiveness and general debility.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Monticello Ladies' Seminary

THIS SEMINARY COMMENCES its thirty-first scholastic year of forty (40) weeks, September 9th.

Among the advantages claimed for this school are, ease of access, beauty and healthfulness of location, a corps of thirteen experienced teachers, thoroughness of instruction, comfort of domestic arrangements, and charges at the lowest point consistent with advantages offered. Generous deductions to ministers of all denominations and those of limited means.

For catalogue or room, address PRINCIPAL MONTICELLO SEMINARY, Godfrey, Ills.

aug6dawGw

House and Store for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale, the well-known premises occupied by himself, in Payson, consisting of four lots, each 100 by 200 feet in size. On the premises are a dwelling house and store, and also a good variety of choice fruit trees. The place is situated at the northwest corner of the Public Square, and is an excellent location for business. Apply to the subscriber or to Samuel P. Church, Esq., Quincy. L. FAXON

Payson, August 8th, 1868. aug15 w2t*

Condict, Woolley & Co.

CHICAGO, ILL.

SADDLERY, HARDWARE, SADDLES.

Sole Manufacturers of

PATENT Rubber-Lined HORSE COLLARS,

AND

SPRINGVILLE OAK HARNESS LEATHER.

aug15-w2m

Flags! Flags!

CAMPAIGN FLAGS WITH THE names and portraits of the different candidates. Campaign caps on hand or made to order. Bunting flags of all sizes at GEO J. LAAGE'S, 415 Hampshire street, north side Square. Quincy, Illinois. aug8:w15t

QUINCY COLLEGE.

Fall Term Opens Sept. 3, 1868.

ALREADY A LARGE NUMBER of young ladies and gentlemen have applied for admission.

TUITION—From $5 to $8 per session.
PENMANSHIP—By Prof. Musselman, *Free.*
GERMAN—*Free.*
BOOKKEEPING—50c. per week extra.
BOARD—In College Family, only $3 75 per week.

ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP.

Open at all Hours.

Night Class Commences Sept. 3, 1868.

Eighty Lessons for $10.

Send for a Catalogue.

aul0 3w eod w3t GEO. W. GRAY, President.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE,

The Safest and Most Effective REMEDY FOR WORMS

That has ever been discovered.

This celebrated specific for Worms is used with the utmost freedom and confidence by gentlemen who have obtained eminence in the medical profession, and many of these, throwing aside their prejudices, have cheerfully given certificates testifying to its superiority. It is used extensively, for the simple reason that

Nothing has yet been discovered which can be substituted in its place.

And it is given without apprehension, because every one knows its perfect safety. It has now been before the public for over "FORTY YEARS," and has attested its superiority in thousands of cases, throughout all parts of the world.

It is the imperative duty of every parent to watch the health of his child, and to provide himself with this potent specific.

Be careful to observe the initials of the name, and see that you get

"B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE."

B. A. Fahnestock, Son & Co., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

SOLE PROPRIETORS. aug8 w6m

Howe Sewing Machine.

ELIAS HOWE, JR., INVENTOR and maker of the Howe Lockstitch Sewing Machine, was awarded a gold medal, and created a Knight of the Legion of Honor by Emperor Napoleon, at the Paris Exposition of 1867. Thus the highest honors were conferred upon the Howe Machine.

The work done by this machine is unsurpassed—sowing thinest muslin or thickest cloth with equal facility; and requiring no extra adjusting for uneven thickness or passing over seams; sowing a seam stronger than the fabric itself. They seldom or never give any trouble in operating, and in a word, are the most satisfactory Sewing Machine in use.

For sale by Mrs. Dr. SIGNBEE, Agent, Ellington Centre, Adams Co., Ill.

aug8 w1w*

TO FARMERS! LOOK OUT!!

It will be to your interest to call first at our office if you have any

Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Cherries, Peaches or Apples

For sale. We will pay you the highest market prices for all country produce, and take all you have to offer; will also furnish you with proper packages for packing fruit. Give us a call.

KREISMANN & WILD, No. 636 Hampshire street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, Quincy, Ill. je16-w3m

$10 a Day for all.—Stencil Tool Samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield Vermont. aug8-w3m

It will pay you to visit this house before purchasing, as

FIRST RATE GOODS AND BARGAINS

Can always be found there.

Jewelry made to order. Repairing well and promptly done. jy11 dr w3w

SEWING MACHINES.

NEW FAMILY SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE

THIS MACHINE WILL HEM, FELL, BRAID, CORD, TUCK, &c.,

BETTER THAN ANY OTHER MACHINE.

OFFICE 103 HAMPSHIRE STREET, QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

nov26:dregeweowly D. SNITJER, Agent.

RAILROADS.

700 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC R.R.

Are now finished and in operation. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and it is not impossible that the entire track, from Omaha to Sacramento, will be finished in 1869 instead of 1870.

The UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY receive:

I.—A Government Grant of the right of way and all necessary lumber and other materials found along the line of its operations.

II.—A Government Grant of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road. This is an absolute donation, and will be a source of large revenue in the future.

III.—A Government Grant of the United States Thirty year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built. The Government takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, &c.

IV.—A Government Grant of the right to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, to aid in building the road, to the same amount as the U. S. Bonds, issued for the same purpose, and no more. The Government Permits the Trustees for the First Mortgage Bondholders to deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the road is completed, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first class Railroad.

V.—A Capital Stock Subscription from the stockholders, of which over *Eight Million Dollars* have been paid in upon the work already done, and which will be increased as the wants of the Company require.

VI.—Net Cash Earnings on its Way Business, that already amount to more than the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount,

Are Secure Beyond any Contingency.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, and are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July at the Company's Office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102, and at the present rate of gold, these bonds pay a liberal income on their cost.

The Company believe that these Bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and reserve the right to advance the price at any time. Subscriptions will be received in New York at the

Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau St.,

AND BY

John J. Cisco & Son, Bankers, No. 59 Wall Street,

And by Leading Bankers generally throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J CISCO, Treasurer, New York.

July21-daw10w je18

THE COUPONS

OF THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

DUE JULY 1st, 1868,

Will be paid on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN Free of Government Tax, at the Company's office,

No. 20 Nassau Street, New York.

Schedules with twenty or more coupons, will now be received for examination, and gold checks for the same will be delivered June 30th. JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

je23-d2m

B. L. STEVENS,

MANUFACTURER OF

Tin and Sheet Iron Work,

Special attention paid to

METALLIC ROOFING AND [illegible]

Corner 4th and [illegible]

QUINCY, [illegible]

Wood's is the best Self-Rake to be had; his machine took the

First Premium at the Paris Exposition.

ALSO

McCORMICK'S TWO AND FOUR HORSE REAPERS And two-Wheeled Mower,

And the

JOHN H. MANNY,

Both Two and Four Horse,

Combined Reaper and Mower!

Easier raised and lowered, and easier changed from Reaper to Mower than any other machine, and at a REDUCED PRICE!

Ball's Reaper and Mower!

Cuts six feet with two horses, and mows splendidly.

MARSH HARVESTER,

Call and look at it. Two men and a boy can do the work of five men.

Call at Our Store,

Sign of the GOLD PLOW, under Pinkham Hall, Nos. 315, 317, and 319 Maine street, Quincy, Illinois,

AND SEE FOR YOURSELF,

Before you give your order for a machine.

POPE & BALDWIN.

my9to

GO TO THE

NEW AGRICULTURAL DEPOT

FOR THE

HOOSIER GRAIN DRILL,

Which is well known to be the leading Drill in the large wheat growing districts of the United States. It has the

FORCE FEED,

Which makes a constant flow and uniform distribution of all kinds of grain, has fifty-four changes from the smallest to the largest quantity of any kind of grain or seed, is well made and handsomely finished.

PLOWS.

We have a full assortment of the most popular Plows including the

Prairie Chief and Wheat Grower,

For which we are the sole Agent.

We are also selling

Cutting Boxes, Cider Mills, Pumps, Corn Shellers

And Farm Machinery of all kinds,

T. BUTTERWORTH,

321 Maine St, southwest cor. Public Square, Quincy, Ill

jy20wtf

BANKING HOUSES.

THE

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

No. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

Darius R. Mangam, Pres. James Merrill, Sec'y.

Receives Deposits and allows FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST on all Daily Balances, *subject to Check at Sight.* SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent. The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As the NATIONAL TRUST CO. receive deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on all daily balances, parties throughout the country can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit. jel7 daw6m

THOS. T. WOODRUFF, BANKER.

41 *Fourth St., west side Square.*

DEPOSITS, DISCOUNT,	EXCHANGE,
COIN, COMPOUNDS,	COUPONS,
COLLECTIONS,	COUNTY ORDERS,
U. S. BONDS,	REVENUE STAMPS,
U. M. BONDS,	LAND WARRANTS,
CITY BONDS,	PASSAGE TICKETS,
CITY SCRIP,	FOREIGN DRAFTS.

Agency Cunard Steerage Line.
Agency Union Pacific R. R. Bonds.
O. F. & M. B'g Ass'n 10 per c't. Bonds.
O F & M. B'g Ass'n Stock.
Interest Paid on Deposits of from $5 to $5,000, Rate and Time as per Agreement mr9 dswtf

MONEY TO LOAN.

The Merchants' and Farmers' National Bank,

Of Quincy, is prepared to make loans of money to responsible parties, for a term of years, upon the security of unincumbered city property in Quincy, or farming lands within the county of Adams.

These loans are made for the account of Eastern parties, and preference will be given to those for considerable sums, and having several years to run. No loans made upon real estate security for sums less than One Thousand Dollars, nor for any short term, nor upon the security of town property outside of Quincy.

This Bank will make loans for its own account, upon personal security, for short terms, and in any sums desired. wrl4dawtf LORENZO BULL, Pres't.

Interest on Money Deposited.

THE MERCHANTS' and FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK, in view of frequent applications, will hereafter receive money on deposit for a fixed time—not less than three months—and pay interest as may be agreed, in proportion to the length of time for which it is deposited. C. H. BULL,

lo6dawtf

Farmers Take Notice!

J. BURNS, Jr., & CO.,

Will pay the highest market price for

Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, A[illegible] Peaches, &c.,

their W[illegible] 7th St. [illegible] Quincy, [illegible]

Assignee's Notice of Appointment.

Dist. Court of the United States, Southern Dist. of Illinois.

In the matter of JOSEPH WHARTON, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, No. 653.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Joseph Wharton, of Woodville, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated at Quincy, Illinois, this 5th day of August, A. D. 1868. E. B. HAMILTON, Assignee.

aug8 w3w

Assignee's Notice of Appointment.

Dist. Court of the United States, Southern Dist. of Illinois.

In the matter of WILLIAM R. LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM W. BERNARD, & JAMES B. BERNARD, Bankrupts. In Bankruptcy, No. 655.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of William R. Lockwood, William W. Bernard and James B. Bernard, of Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts on their own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated at Quincy, Illinois, this 5th day of August, A. D. 1868. E. B. HAMILTON, Assignee.

aug8 w3w

Assignee's Notice of Appointment.

Dist. Court of the United States, Southern Dist. of Illinois.

In the matter of WILLIAM A. GUSEMAN, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, No. 660

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of William A. Guseman, of Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated at Quincy, Illinois, this 5th day of August, A. D. 1868. E. B. HAMILTON, Assignee.

aug8 w3w

Assignee's Notice of Appointment.

Dist Court of the United States, Southern Dist. of Illinois.

In the matter of NATHANIEL C. RICHARDSON, and JOHN W. HAMILTON, Bankrupts. In Bankruptcy, No. 663.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Nathaniel C. Richardson and John W. Hamilton, of Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, within said District who have been adjudged Bankrupts on their own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated at Quincy, Illinois, this 5th day of August A. D 1868. E. B. HAMILTON, Assignee.

aug8 w3w

Assignee's Notice of Appointment.

Dist Court of the United States, Southern Dist. of Illinois.

In the matter of FREDERICK L. SMITH, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, No. 656.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Frederick L. Smith, of Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated at Quincy, Illinois, this 5th day of August, A. D. 1868. E. B. HAMILTON, Assignee.

aug8 w3w

Executor's Notice.

ESTATE OF FRANCES MILLER, deceased. Public notice is hereby given that all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Frances Miller, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Adams County, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Quincy, on the third Monday in October, A. D. 1868, being the 19th day of said month.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement to the undersigned.

JOSEPH TURNER, Executor.

Quincy, Ills., August 15, 1868.—w4t

Administrator's Notice.

ESTATE OF ERASTUS BENTON, deceased. Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Erastus Benton, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Adams County, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Quincy, on the third Monday in October, A. D. 1868, being the 19th day of said month.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

DANIEL C. BENTON, Administrator.

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Trustee's Sale.

WHEREAS, ON THE 22d DAY of February, 1866, Joseph G. Righter and Sarah B. Righter his wife, by their certain deed of trust of that date, conveyed to the undersigned William L. Oliver, the south half of the northwest quarter of section twenty (20), in township one (1) north, in range six (6) west, in the county of Adams, and State of Illinois, to secure to Henry Dickinson the moneys in certain notes therein named, and which said deed of trust is recorded in the recorder's office of said county, in book X of mortgages, at page 46; and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of said moneys, and the same have all become due and payable, and after said default the owner and holder of said promissory notes having requested the undersigned, as said trustee, to proceed to give notice and sell said premises as provided by said deed of trust: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I will, as such trustee, on the 12th day of September, 1868, at the front door of the postoffice, in the town of Camp Point, sell at public auction, at 2 o'clock on said day, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all of said premises. A deed will be made by me as trustee aforesaid to the purchaser for the premises sold, conveying to him the title thereof as fully as I may or can do as trustee aforesaid. WILLIAM L. OLIVER, Trustee Aforesaid.

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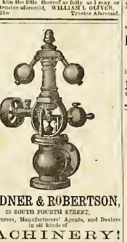

GARDNER & ROBERTSON,

25 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Manufacturers, Manufacturers' Agents, and Dealers in all kinds of

MACHINERY!

STEAM ENGINES,

Machinists' & Engineers' Supplies,

Steam and Water Gauges, Valves,

Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, Leather and Rubber Belting, Gardner's

Governor and Low Water Detector,

Circular Saws, Lubricating Oils, &c., &c.

Manufacturers' Agents for Stilwell's Patent Heater and Lime Collector, McGinnis' Smut Mill, McGowan's Pumps, Putnam Machine Co.'s Tools, W. P. Hunt's &c., &c., &c. jel7dlm-w2m

the Uterus, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion, habits of dissipation, or in the

Decline or Change of Life.

(See symptoms above.)

No Family Should be Without It.

MMM MMM
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Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

—AND—

IMPROVED ROSE-WASH

CURES SECRET DISEASES.

In all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the Urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased and worn out matter.

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Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu

For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in

Male or Female,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicine.

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PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.

I make no "secret" of "ingredients."

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care,

PREPARED IN VACUO,

BY H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, and Sole Manufacturer of

Helmbold's Genuine Preparation.

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AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who, being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contains no narcotic, no mercury or injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBERD, Alderman, Ninth street, above Race, Philadelphia.

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Price $1.25 per Bottle, or Six for $6.50

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation. Address letters to

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 Broadway, N. Y., 594

Or, Helmbold's Medical Depot,

104 South Tenth Street, Phila.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS,

AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

Who endeavor to dispose "of their own" and "other" articles on the reputation obtained by

Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.
Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.
Cut out this advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS DONE UP IN steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD

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BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. OVER ALL COMPETITORS. BARRETT'S Vegetable HAIR RESTORATIVE Was decided by the N. H. State Fair and is now conceded by the public to be the very best Preparation for Restoring Gray or faded Hair to its original color, promoting its Growth, eradicating Humors and Dandruff, and for Dressing and Beautifying the Hair. It is free from poisonous drugs, does not stain the finest fabric, and leaves the Scalp CLEAN, the Hair RICH, and GLOSSY. THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED.

J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors, MANCHESTER, N. H.

LORD & SMITH, CHICAGO [illegible]

General Agents for the No[illegible] States.

SOMMER & WOCHER, A[illegible]

mr7:dawly

T. J. M[illegible]

WAR CLAI[illegible]

Collecting Agent. Back Pay, Prize M[illegible] service, and all o[illegible] war, collected [illegible] the Court [illegible]

aug2[illegible]